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H – 3310

International Court of Justice

H3310-0001A

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : 21 July 1948

I certify that Document Number 3064-PS was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA-423 in the Trial by the International Military Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Tilbergael

Fred TILBERGAEL
Chief, Document
Control Branch,

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document 3064-PS No. USA-723 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Paul Joosten

Nuremberg, 6 July 1948

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

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I, MALCOLM ARGLES FROST of Broadcasting House, London W.1. make oath and say as follows:-

1) I am employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation as Director of the Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

2) One of the principal functions of the above-mentioned Monitoring Service was to make an accurate and complete transcription of every enemy broadcast for H.M. Government and Service Departments and during the period of hostilities with Germany the said Monitoring Service has made dictaphone recordings each day of the radio transmissions in the German language from German and German-controlled broadcasting stations.

3) So soon as a broadcast as above described has been recorded, it is reproduced phonetically and translated from the German into the English language, such translation being made directly from the phonetic reproduction by a person who has heard the original broadcast, being a person fully conversant equally with the German and English languages, and taken down contemporaneously with such translation at dictation speed on a typewriter by a person fully conversant with the English language.

4) The personnel employed by the said Monitoring Service to perform the functions of translation from the German into the English language described in paragraph 3 above were and always have been persons fully conversant equally with the German and English languages.

5) When such translations into the English language were made as above described, they were published in summary form in a document issued daily by the said Monitoring Service and entitled "The Monitoring Daily Digest".

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6) The translations into the English language of the broadcasts contained in the exhibit annexed to this my affidavit were obtained in the manner set out in paragraphs 2 to 4 hereof inclusive and further are to the best of my knowledge and belief (subject to paragraph 8 hereof) full verbatim translations of broadcasts made in the German language on the days and at the times (British Summer Time, Double British Summer Time or Greenwich Mean Time or as the case might be) from the transmitting stations therein stated by a person introduced from the said transmitting stations as and purporting to be "HANS FRITZSCHE".

7) When such translations as above described had been made they were, in the normal course of business checked by one of the Monitoring Supervisors of the said Monitoring Service against the phonetic reproduction of the original broadcast (such Monitoring Supervisors being persons fully conversant equally with the German and the English languages) and thereafter the wax cylinders on which the said broadcasts in the German language were recorded were "shaved" in the ordinary course of business to permit of their further use for subsequent broadcasts.

8) The typewritten texts of the broadcasts appearing in the exhibit annexed to this my affidavit are, if they be read as though there were no alterations or corrections thereof or deletions therefrom (other than alterations, corrections or deletions of typeographical errors), the translations of the original broadcasts in German made as above described. Alterations in ink thereto were made subsequently either by one of the Monitoring Supervisors as mentioned above or by a person employed by the said Monitoring Service to sub-edit such translations and consist either of improvements of the English wording of the original translation or of deletions from such original translations with a view to

/summarising

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summarising it and eliminating therefrom such matter in the original translation contained as was considered by the person so employed to be unnecessary to include in such summary and thereafter such summary was published in the daily edition of "The Monitoring Daily Digest" as above described.

9) The documents annexed to this my affidavit as an exhibit thereto are true and accurate microfilm copies of the translations of the original broadcasts in German made in the manner hereinbefore described.

10) Paragraph 8 hereof is a true and accurate account of the method adopted by the said Monitoring Service in dealing with the translations of the original broadcasts in German made as above described.

11) The procedure described in this my affidavit is a true and accurate description of that adopted by the said Monitoring Service throughout the period defined in paragraph 2 hereof.

45.

Sworn at 41 Whitehall in the)
County of London, England,)
this 8th day of November 1945,)

before me -

Notary Public,
LONDON.

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PEN by slitting along this edge.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

EXHIBIT REFERRED TO ON

This is the Exhibit referred to in the annexed Affidavit of Malcolm Argles Frost sworn before me this 8th day of November 1945.

Notary Public,
LONDON.

Wt. 21743/4846. Ppt. L. 29/6/44. Labluge.

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DIPLAN: GERMANY: 315.8m., 950 kcs. GERMAN FOR GERMANY: 18.45 (15 mins) 14.1.41.

GOODMAN S/TR HANDED IN: 21.11

MAIN HEADINGS.

1. Reich Marshal Goering has recently talked of "Rich Germany", and thereby confirmed an opinion which we all have held during this war. Sixteen months of war by the Great German Reich against England have not only confirmed our opinion of the military superiority of Germany over Great Britain and her allies - enemies but these sixteen months of war have also given us a feeling of political, economic and social superiority over the British Empire. After the World War Germany was plundered by the so-called victorious powers; her gold was taken and so was everything else in the way of movable goods, land and possessions. At that time we really were a poor nation and realising our poverty we said nothing remained but the strength to work. The following years proved however that we were even poorer than we had imagined for a large part of German labour was placed at the disposal of foreign states or had to contribute to them.

2. Germany was however, poorest at the moment when it became evident that the German labour which remained was only allowed to/be active and create values when international plutocrats deemed fit/that it should. This was the lowest and cruelest but also the last stage of our/existence. As soon as the Fuehrer no longer recognised the economic rules of the game created by international plutocracy, and made commencement victorious by using labour where it could

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[illegible] was necessary and able to create values, our existence as paupers was finished. Merely by a well-planned use of labour, even in the limited sphere left to us by the dictates from Paris suburbs, hidden treasures were discovered and unused riches brought into circulation. In the same [illegible] measure in which the dismembered living sphere of the German nation was united once more under the arranging hands of the Fuehrer and was increased by spheres which belonged to it according to the trend of history, in the same measure as the Great German Reich bases of raw materials grew larger and stronger. The intelligence of German inventors and the industry of German workmen made it possible that, besides local raw materials and resources of the soil, things like rubber and oil originated, as if by magic, although the plutocrats of the democratic world had believed that they were exclusively at their disposal.

When Great Britain, in September, 1939, declared war on Germany, she believed - and she said it quite frankly - that she [illegible] would fight against a nation of paupers. She believed that she had only to make us tighten our belt and that she need only cut off our supplies in order to gain a cheap victory. The illusion of the so-called German nation of beggars, cut off from all resources, was the principal theme of British press and wireless propaganda during the first months of this war. It was even the subject of an unlimited number of pamphlets dropped by the so-called Royal Air Force. This illusion of rich Great Britain as opposed to poor Germany was so firmly rooted in heads across the Channel that it was also used as a comfort during

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the times when German armed forces gained decisive victory after victory on all theatres of operations. After the victory in Poland, after Norway, after the decisive victory in the West, British propagandists, even if the perspiration of anxiety was dripping from their foreheads, made out that the immunity of these German victories could only be explained by the desperate drive of the German attack which was due to German fear that she would have to lose the war unless she could end it by an immediate Blitz victory. In the eyes of British propagandists each new German victory was a proof of German desperation.

4. The pinnacle have now shattered from the heights of this imagined economic and thus political and military all-powerfulness of Great Britain. They have recognized that even the battlefields which they offered to the Fuehrer served only to increase considerably the economic resources of the Reich. In an article in the SUNDAY PICTORIAL which has reached us after some delay, the British military correspondent, General (Fuller?) states that the Axis Powers need have no economic anxieties during this war, that there is no weak point in the German-Italian economic armour, in their food supplies and in their stock of war materials. Thus writes the British military expert who nearly a year ago praised the so-ch called system of wear and tear and had declared that Poland's defeat formed the basis for Great Britain's victory, because Germany had used up her small amount of war materials & during the Polish campaign. Consider the amount of illusions and wrong conclusions which had to vanish till the royal was open

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clear for an open avowal as the one just mentioned, the road to the recognition that the first and decisive war plan against Germany, that of economic starvation, by cutting off food and raw materials for war purposes, had failed. Today Great Britain has the anxieties about food which she meant to inflict upon us. While in Germany, nay in the whole of Europe, millions and millions of hands are busy working for the last and decisive conflict with England, British armament industry has suffered the first severe blows and the supply of war material from overseas to Great Britain is being throttled slowly but surely by the bombs from German planes and torpedoes from German U-boats and surface vessels. Today rich England is poor in supplies and poor Germany possesses whatever she needs for the continuation of this war. This feeling of being rich in supplies is one shared by the whole German nation. You need only travel through Germany and you will be able to ascertain that nothing whatsoever can be seen noticed of that nervousness, with which according to British propaganda, Germany entered this war.

5. There are in Germany, districts which get to feel this war several times a week but there are also whole countries in the Reich, as large as kingdoms or empires of yore, in which only the increased working speed and the absence of those men who are called to the colours are indications of the war. Everywhere war work is going on uninterruptedly and everybody is certain that there will be no lack of any arms which might become necessary. Apart from the front which, in this war, has been supplied with everything it needed

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the population also knows that during this war human lives will be used sparingly but war material generously. This is the result of one year of British plutocratic bragging about their full purse, their good food from bacon to coffee and the unlimited supply of armaments. The only chance of victory outlined by English military experts a year ago, has disappeared. Now London gamblers are searching for another possibility of success. They imagine finding it in a renewed attack on the internal unity of Great Germany, an attack which had already been undertaken once before and which failed at the time in Winter, 1939 - 40. This explains the many British talks about the new supposed Socialism in Great Britain, about her unselfish democratic ideas, about her ideas of a just European peace and about the protection of small nations. These are only the old records of last Winter played all over again, most of all the record with the promise that Great Britain is not waging war against the German nation but only against her Government, a promise which when it proved useless a year ago, was changed during last Summer into the cry QUOTE Kill the Germans, annihilate them UNQUOTE. Now suddenly this fanatical cry of annihilation which was uttered even by British clergymen, is silenced suppressed and it is once more a question of good will. One of the staple records of this game is the song of the liberation of the poor and supposedly terrorised Danish Rastmark.

6. In spite of the answer given by Rastmark Alpine troops in Narvik for

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instances, the cost is continued. I should like to conclude by telling you of a small incident. Quite recently I was present at a cinema where a great number of Christhians witnessed one of these British propaganda films embodying the British hypocrisy about war aims. It was the film "The Lion has Wings". When some pictures of the Anschluss of Austria were shown and when these pictures in connection with a few tearful scenes bore the caption (NOTE The rape of a prosperous small State by a stronger brutal one UNCUT, these Christhians who, after all, belonged to this badly-treated state, broke into shouts of laughter as had never been heard before in this cinema, laughter which ought to be heard even in America where they seem to believe in the British nonsense about Austria. My dear listeners, it would not be a bad thing if the gentlemen in London, after the miscarrying of their military and economic plans would reflect once on what it means that people in Germany are able to laugh like that and that laughter is possible on such opportunities as I heard it when the Christhians witnessed the British propaganda film.

END OF BULLETIN.

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[illegible]: GERMANY: [illegible] 515.8 m.; 970 kcs.; IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY; 18.45 (15 mins) 18.2.41.

CORRECTION B/TR Handed in: 21 40

[illegible]

1. Dear Listeners, When it was reported a few days ago that British parachutists had come down in southern Italy there were a few people in the world who said with a kind of respect: Hmmm! After all they have courage, even if it is only the courage of desperation. But when details about the operation became known, and when it was learned how much the English parachutists had not achieved, the wind changed. For much as the German public and press here and are ready to acknowledge a decent and soldierly achievement of the enemy, even if it was in vain, its verdict on the fiasco of this operation is unsparing scathing. The English soldiers who were to imitate German examples had/[illegible] no more urgent business, in spite of excellent armament, than to hide away. They were detained in their hiding places by country guards until Italian military patrols arrived. It is significant for the disappointment which this pitiful result caused in London, that the official English news agency, first simply denied the entire operation when it was reported in the Italian Communique". With that brazenness which is typically of English news policy, the operation was then admitted, when it really could no longer be denied. Now, all of a sudden, the operation which they could no longer shake off, has become a heroic feat without example, a stroke of genius and the prelude to a new phase in the war.

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2. London suddenly declared that the British parachutists who came down in Italy

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only to hold up their hands, had, as it were, saved the honour of Democracy because they had shown that remarkable men could among also come from the ranks of Democrats. They had achieved a new world record in cool, determined courage – you see a wet towel round the head is the only thing which might help them.

3. But this was by no means the end of the matter. It was reported then via American papers – in this case the "New York Times", that London was really surprised that Eisenhower had had the courage to admit the English parachutists' operation. It had been expected that he would carefully conceal it – this opinion has caused much hilarity jubilaration with the Italian press. The most important thing of the "New York Times", however, was the remark that with this operation England had testified to her intention to resume the fight against the Axis Powers on the European Continent and to find a foothold in Europe. In view of this rather modest prelude for a gigantic operation we Germans can only refer to the generous offer of the Fuehrer, who said in answer to previous similar English threats that they should kindly let him know in time when they plan a new thrust on the European Continent so that he could make room and withdraw his soldiers from that place. You see, the world record in cool-hearted Democratic courage, which was drowned in general laughter all round, would not even have been necessary.

4. People with a good memory will remember on this occasion the parish remark of an American who said that if they wanted to wage war against Germany they would first have to loose bombs from Adolf Hitler a theatre for this war. It is true, my dear listeners, that there is one theatre of war which is not dependent on parachute experiments and which needs no kind offers of previous evacuation – it is the battle ground of pathind hatred, of stupid vituperation and primitive slander. English agitation has done every-

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thing to turn, particularly the new world, into a theatre for this war. The Senate of the U.S.A. at present debates that Lend Bill which is to give the President powers for the extended delivery of war materials to England. Everything which was to be said in connection with the political and military side of that matter has been said by the Fuehrer in his last speech when he pointed out that the German Navy and Air force would prevent the arrival of war material to England. It is significant that in the debate concerning the Bill factual arguments were hardly used but that members of the Senate were content with the lowest kind of incitement with mob clumsy slogans. One of the speakers after the other, joyfully floundered in the sea of empty phrases which, in view of her military impotence, England lets surge against the walls of the German bastions. Beginning with this swindle that we Germans were out to conquer the world, ranging to the mendacious thesis that National Socialism implies an inhuman revolution against that form of human liberty for which men was fighting for centuries that nothing, simply nothing, was lacking of all the/shem arguments which the plutocratic champions of a declining system, the so-called Democracy, could regiment for the prolongation of their rule.

5. People who have not the slightest knowledge of that Europe which, under the influence of the English peace dictates, became a cauldron of mutual intrigues, of armament races, unemployment and social reaction, people who have even less idea of that the New Europe means which is growing under Germany's organising hands without the disturbing English influence,- these very people simply arrogate the role of moral judges over that Europe which they do not know.

6. We know full well that a few members of the English Government who have been taken

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into Churchill's Government for no other reason, depict in their speeches a picture of a future Europe which is nothing if not a paradise. Mr. Attlee for instance, became quite ecstatic before miners in Wales, and said that in future nobody in England have to suffer poverty, scandalous unemployment or bad living accommodation and that the England of the future could no longer be accused of being the most badly organised country in the world. The British Minister of Labour, Bevin, pointed promises that in the future England the type of the ruthless profiteer, which, so far had disgraced the face of England, would disappear without a trace, and the number of official and semi-official speeches which promise Europe and the Europeans the sun, the moon and all the stars if England would only be helped in holding out in its present desperate situation, is legion.

7. Every single one of these speeches which are promising the blue from the sky is - no reasonable person can doubt it - a crushing evidence for the impossible conditions which previously reigned in England, which still exist, and which apply in an even worse form to those areas all over the world which England has stolen. Even the most conscientious among the mercenary individuals who have gone from the camp of the Nazi so-called British Labour Party, as joined the plutocratic arch-warmonger Churchill, do not dare to deny that the conditions of the past and the present are a mockery to any social conscience and every human right of man - if they would say something different, they would probably be stoned to death. Thus they confirm what we reveal od with regard to the terrible effects of that plutocracy which calls itself Democracy. The field of action of these agitators is only the promise, hoisted up by many perpetrators, that the future would be better than the English past. In front of this we can only [redacted] reiterate the indisputable facts: there is no country in the world for which it would have been easy

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to realise the social idea, no country in the world for which it would have been such child's play to put the rights of man into practice, as this England. For centuries England, or rather a small upper class of its population, possessed a large proportion of the resources of the world and for decades England possessed also the political power to organise and pacify an entire Continent – if she had only wished it. And these very people who could have paid the expenses out for the realisation of the rights of man with their small coin, as it were, these are the only people in the world whom we do not believe when they mimic a sudden conversion. After all we Germans have been the object of these humanitarian experiments of those hard-boiled priests with their pious glances to hostages for twenty years. We have felt ourselves what their conception of the rights of man really means and we say, no thank you! Millions of Germans would have starved to death because of it if it had not been for the Fuehrer. To the assistant propagandists, however, who like parrot-like, repeat the empty phrases of the English in the American Senate, we can only say: the number of the Bill for which you are speaking coincides by chance with the date of the year in which you shook off the yoke of English tyranny, which you now seem to have forgotten.

8. (With great emphasis) Germany does not want to conquer the world, Germany does not want to trample under foot the rights of man, but there is one thing which she wants and which she will do: organise Europe in such a way that the inhabitants of the old Continent can peacefully pursue their work and enjoy its fruits. English propagandists are proud of the fact that the Democracies still produce men like those English parachutists who regretted that they could not use their parachutes for the return journey. We Germans are proud that a new positive attitude to life in conjunction with old military virtues

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created that parachutist troop who, for instance, in Rotterdam or during the storming of the Fort ~~Eben~~ Eben Emael achieved lasting fame, and laurels.

9. I want those people who lightheartedly use the phrase of the rights of man, for once to travel through those districts of Greater Germany, which struggled for decades for the supreme right of man, the right to live together with people of the same blood and the same language. To mention only one example which I myself experienced: In the Sudetenland you can meet men who, after the end of the long and hard fight, had hoped finally to recover from the period of alien rule in the fold of the Greater German Reich and who, when their new homeland in its totality was threatened by the English war, renounced that comfortable life for which they had hoped and simply mounted the bastions ~~afresh~~ again and called themselves happy because it is a common fight of all Germans against the common enemy of all Germans - England. I want these babblers, who apparently regard the right to ostracise all other people to be their supreme right of man, for once to look at that faith in which those new citizens of the ~~the~~ Greater German Reich trust in the Socialist justice of their Homeland, for which they had struggled. That is a ~~the~~ faith which no Democracy, no propagandist and no electioneer in the world can inspire and which only one man can ~~give~~ grant, who, ~~made himself~~ by his sacrifice for his people, made himself the true leader of his people, and who, with a simple word, ~~established~~ stabilised (sic.) himself as the guarantor of the logical evolution progress of that National Socialism which he once created and which he began to put into practice long before the war.

~~Adv~~ Till Thursday.

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D/SENDER. GERMANY. 1571 m. 191 kcs. IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY. 19.45. (1st mins)
19.7.41.
GOMBRICH. D/ TR. HANDED IN:- 20:35

Hans Fritzsche: Dear Listeners,

1. America's aid for Britain began with a speech, a speech by the President Roosevelt which started off with the sentence that whatever he would have to say would be recorded by History, word for word. Well, it is always a rather dubious matter to want to interfere with the Muse of History or to attempt to guide her pen. Mostly It happened that History paid no attention to the words which were whispered into her ear but that she entered the deeds which were achieved into her great book. If she condescended to record words, however, which were spoken before her face she did so only with words of profound and utter sincerity. The speech, however, which Roosevelt made recently for the sake of an entry in the great human History Book was built on so many errors and was based so exclusively on the misuse of a wrongly-understood conception of freedom that one need not be a prophet to assume that the day will come sometime when Mr. Roosevelt will live on the hope that History has not put down his speech too accurately.

2. Roosevelt of course started from the assumption on which his Lend and Lease Bill also rests, the assumption that the form of life of the young nations with an authoritarian government is nothing but the outcome of the tyranny of a handful of men. Roosevelt also silently assumed that the nations in question, that is to say particularly the German nation, had either been too weak to resist tyranny or that they light-heartedly followed some dictators or others only to destroy the culture of mankind and the achievements of civilisation. The great magic

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from the New World knows of course full well that for instance the Fuehrer of the German people did not seize the power as a dictator but that he took over when he had the absolute majority of the German people behind him - strictly according to the rules of the democratic game. A majority which after his advent to power grew till it became a unity. Roosevelt also knows of course that the attainment of a national discipline of the German people which is unique in history was the reply to the attempt after the severing of a third of the German people from the Reich to deprive the remainder of all political rights and to strangle them economically.

When a few years ago people like Chamberlain and Churchill began to call on the English to fight National Socialist Germany, they had at least to try to take these facts into account and to begin by disputing them away because the English people know at least something - though not much - of what the neighbours of the Reich owed to Germany for centuries. Mr. Roosevelt, however, who spoke to the U.S. Americans, believed, very significantly to be exempt from this discussion. It is most characteristic that he was so sure of the ignorance of his compatriots concerning things European in general and things German in particular and of the success of years of press campaigning simply to wave away the discussions of these uncomfortable facts with which Mr. Churchill still had laboriously to cope. Let us insert: whoever hopes to write himself into the Book of History must at least have read the preceding pages of that book. But now Mr. Roosevelt operates on the unsafe ground of the ignorance of his listeners

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with the conception of freedom and with the things which according to his opinion are akin to this conception, such as for instance, democracy, right of self-determination of small nations, refutation of the idea of world domination and so on. Such a venture is bound to come off badly. There was first the age-old accusation that Germany was out to destroy all elective governments in the world, including America. Dear listeners, we have refuted this accusation so often that a new denial cannot bring anything new. We have always stressed that the idea of the authoritarian State is no article for export and that the one system of government does not suit all nations. It was precisely the allegedly so broadminded democrats who wanted to impose their system of government on us, and who declared war on us for the sake of our system of government - a fact which had again been admitted by Roosevelt. The evidence for this is recorded in the Book of History.

4. As Mr. Roosevelt confronts the conceptions of loyalty and obedience with each other, in connection with the democratic idea, it is hardly superfluous to point out that in there is a third matter which plays the main part in the elections, both of the British and American democracies: money. Nobody can embark on an electoral campaign in England who does not either possess a fortune or has not the necessary funds placed at his disposal - a state of things which has taken on gigantic dimensions in the U.S.A. that the "trustified" election machine is hardly fuelled with arguments but almost exclusively with dollars. National Socialism, however, stood its great test

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on the democratic ground not with the help of a fatter money bag but with that of better arguments. If the basic assumptions are as faulty as are these, their practical application is bound to be truly disastrous. Thus Roosevelt said among other things that each nation, however small, had the natural right to exist as a nation. We underline this passage three times and entirely agree with it. We are the more keen to do it because we have no need first to start polemics against the citizens of our own State who come from various nations, to put them under pressure as "hyphen Americans" in order to let them grow together into a new nation. We are the more willing to approve of this remark because our present fight for existence originated from a violation of this theorem concerning the right of each nation to live its own life. After all one cannot with impunity dismember the greatest nation of the European Continent under the motto of : the freedom of nations, and distribute the pieces to half a dozen States only to decimate the remainder by tributes and unemployment.

5. But the crown of all wrongly-applied Rooseveltian logics is the sentence QUOTE There never was a race and there never will be a race which can serve the rest of mankind as a master.UNQUOTE. Here too we can only applaud Mr. Roosevelt. This precisely because there exists no race which can be the master of the rest of mankind, that we Germans have taken the liberty to break the domination of Jewry and of its capital in Germany, of Jewry which believed to have inherited the Crown of secret world domination. It was precisely for the same reason that we found the English world domination, as far as it concerned ourselves and our countrymen, intolerable. We are pleased that Mr. Roosevelt shares our opinion, a fact which surprises us, because his own policy on the American Continent seemed so far

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to take a different course. But should Mr. Roosevelt be in search of a field in which to put his theory about the freedom of nations into practice, we recommend, for instance, British India to his fact-finding committee where at present no less than 12 Indian Ministers are reclining in English prisons.

6. The English know, of course, that Roosevelt was not quite as serious as all that about the putting into practice of his theory. They quite rightly understand that he only wants his maxims to be applied against Germany and thus they dote at present, in their broadcasts and in their press, on this rhetorical help from America and the material support which was emerging behind it. They are so unconditionally prepared to place their confidence in Roosevelt's conception of freedom that yesterday in a broadcast play on the London wireless it was already said that America's frontier was now lying on the Thames. They are also most willing to confirm to Mr. Roosevelt the longed-for historical importance of his words.

7. Dear Listeners, We too, are convinced that Roosevelt's words and Roosevelt's Aid for Britain Bill will go down to History - only somewhat differently from what he believed. One day it will be recorded in the Book of History that a man from the New World misunderstood the problems of the Old Continent, that he encouraged the representatives and heirs of an old-world domination who were already defeated and in despair, that he promised them arms which were despatched but which never arrived, and the Book of History will proclaim that the nation which he wanted to help cursed him because his promises only prolonged the tyranny of a despairing and cornered war-monger who was thus given opportunity in vain to sacrifice more English lives to the war which he had unleashed. History, whether whom Roosevelt invoked, will record that Roosevelt's speech had no other effect than to prolong

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the criminal fraud which Winston Churchill commits against his own English nation.

Twenty years ago a predecessor of Roosevelt's - a member of the same party - believed himself to be able to lay the foundation of a New World Order by interfering in European matters. He, too, believed that he was writing History but even in his own lifetime his own nation tore the pages he wrote out of the Book. For the New World his work remained an episode, for the Old World a lasting misfortune which has now finally been liquidated. We people of Europe have experienced attempts to strangle us with the slogans of freedom. We do not know how sincere or how little sincere Roosevelt is about the slogans which he used. We do not know whether he wants to catch fools in the noose of these beautiful notions, or whether he wants with this lasseo to fetter the Goddess of History, so that she blesseth him. We only know that the Fuehrer said QUOTE: England will fall and there is no power on earth which can change that. UNQUOTE.

Till Thursday.

END OF BULLETIN.

H.W.

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p[illegible] 157m 191hss Is GERMAN FOR GERMANY 1845 (15mins) 8.4.41.

GOODMAN D/TR HANDED IN: 4.07

[illegible]

Zum Britenangriff: Neue Britenlüge.

1. The phase of European history which was enacted during the last fortnight seems like a tragic interlude in the great drama of the liberation of Europe from British domination. The happenings of these few days will, as far as man can tell, form for a long time the subject of accusing questions by several nations unable to comprehend that a cliqua of irresponsible elements has staked their fate on a lost cards.

2. If from the wealth of publications, documents and course of events, thus we try to summarise, we observe the following: warring England had in Greece a last if small basis on the European continent. This base did not merely exist from the time German troops marched into Bulgaria, as some British news agencies would assert now, nor did it exist only from the time of the beginning of the Italian action against Greece, but it was available already before the declaration of war on Germany by the British and has been systematically developed. Ever since Greece had accepted a British guarantee there developed in sinister sequence smmm and from one-sided plans common arrangements, being aid the of Greek merchantmen by putting at British disposal, by the opening of Greek ports, by the cession of bases, and finally the landing of British troops.

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3. The German press constantly publishes documents confirming these facts. Last evening the British Reuter Agency stated triumphantly that the transport of British units to Greece had been one of the best kept military secrets. On the other hand British propaganda, in a rather incomprehensible manner, is endeavouring to deny all this and notes ~~of~~ the fact that during all these months German newspapers had never referred to any news of this kind. This is an excuse regarding which we can only remark that the German press had no reason to help in the continuous game of reports of British help to Greece, as these were always followed immediately by a Greek démenti and an American confirmation. This game was only intended to veil the real happenings and to create uncertainty, perhaps also to have a frightening effect. Without going into the somewhat obscure details, German newspapers again and again expressed their regret that the Greek nation was being misused for a dangerous game in favour of England. It was all the more necessary therefore to rescue the other Balkan countries from the hands of British va banque gamblers, a safety measure which was carried out step by step, last not least thanks to the comprehension ~~of the~~ shown by other Balkan nations and statesmen.

4. Yugoslavia alone had not yet decided between the New European Order and the old disturber of peace and exploiter of European dissension, Great Britain. A fortnight ago yesterday this decision seemed to have been taken. The responsible Belgrade Government gave a signature which was intended to keep its country out of this war which would decide the fate of Europe. A few hours later it became evident that Yugoslavia's responsible men no longer held decisive power, but that it had already passed into the hands of several thousand British Agents. It is unpossib

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in history how British agents first invented lies about supposed national demonstrations in Belgrade and only later instigated them. After all they only need it for the purpose of a few political gangsters who would tear the reins out of the hands of the few sensible men the reins with which they tried to curb Serbian chauvinism. What followed after had two aspects. On the one hand British propaganda grouped all the happenings round the figure of a young King who was glorified for having taken a heroic resolution at a decisive hour. It may be noted as an aside that the London "Times" on March 29th rather watered this picture by relating how the leaders of the military putsch in Belgrade penetrated into the Royal castle during that fatal night and informed the drowsy young King who appeared in his dressing gown that sovereign power now rested on his 17 year old shoulders. On the other hand the reverse side of the beautiful picture of young King Peter the Great as leader of the military putsch was the primitive and brutal terror against everything German or daring to speak German. This shady part of the touching Royal story consists of robbery and arson, of insult and threats to Diplomatic representatives, of manslaughter and murder. Whoever imagines that anywhere in Europe such methods may be used against Germans and remain unpunished is a fool. Only a fool, too, could imagine that under the pretext of withholding all news the Yugoslav territory might in all this turmoil be systematically incorporated into the British sphere of action in the Balkans.

5. These were the reminiscent thoughts occurring to us when on Sunday morning we heard the following words of the Fuehrer proclamation to the German nation QUOTE: I have decided to hand over further representation of German nation interests to

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which, as is proved once again, seems solely in a position to protect right and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ reason, namely the German Armed Forces. UNQUOTE This is the ghastly harvest so speedily ripened of the terrible seed sown by British agents and their bribed Serbian helpers. A people for whom a sensible leadership had secured the blessings of neutrality in a continent fighting for its liberation was hit by war in all its terror as a result of a coup d'état carried out with miserable means. A composite state, hardly older than the young King, and which was to be kept out of the political debate merely for the sake of peace, was by the machinations of British agents put in a trice in a position wherein the justification of its existence is becoming questionable. For at the moment when the fire dams of Serbian hatred and brutality gave way, the question naturally arises on which grounds this people bases its claim for dominion in a state of many nationalities, a state in which it numbers less than half of the population and which it is now drawing into disaster. Thus ends the political part of the drama begun by unscrupulous British plutocrats and there begins the military part, the knotty problems of which will be cut by the sword.

6. Once more voluntary and involuntary helpers of England in the shape of Serb and Greek soldiers confront German soldiers. They are fighting for a cause which is not their own. We know that they are valiant and tough fighters, the former inspired by fanaticism, the latter misled by the assertion that their Greek country is threatened, while in reality the menace is only to the British position on Greek soil. We know that nature has given to both countries the best possible defence in the shape of mountain ranges, valleys and streams which, is now being used to the utmost in the service of England, but we also know that all tenacity and all

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difficulties of country will not avail in the face of the German soldiers, the victors of Norway, Poland, Holland Belgium and France. With grateful confidence in final victory we gather from the High Command Communique how German soldiers advance step by step into the key positions of mountain ranges, and how the German Air forces supports the army by damaging communications at the rear of the enemy by threatening reinforcements and destroying arsenals. We are full of gratitude for the Fuehrer's foreseeing policy which has anticipated all eventualities and thus we hear that while German armed forces are dealing their blows in the Balkans simultaneously the fight against England is being continued not with lessened, but with increased strength.

7. Last night for instance several hundred bombers made heavy raids against important war objectives in Great Britain and daily a number of irreplacable ships become the prey of German U boats and surface raiders. Unscrupulous British war mongers in their well-tried manner, attempted to inspire those they have driven into war to hold out to the last man. The American agency Associated Press reveals to us the senseless reasons given for this purpose. A.P. reports from London that the contemplated continuation of the war in the Balkans is described there as consisting of the building up occupation of Albania by the British expeditionary force which would then turn against the German front in the south and roll it up. Then a British expeditionary force would proceed across the Channel and thus the German armed forces would be taken between pincers from the north and south. My dear listeners, you can almost see how British imagination has been fired by the infusion of new Serbian and Greek blood. All British military writers utter warning words regarding undue optimism, but the great mass

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mass of British journalists and broadcasters assert that now at last Germany has been forced into a war on two fronts. They forget that merely a few weeks ago ~~[illegible]~~ they smiled ironically because the German army - so they said - was unemployed. Whoever reads the High Command Communiqué of the last few days and their sober facts, knows that there is only one war, that against England, which is waged by New Germany and that the German armed forces will beat the British wherever they meet them, over the British Isles, over the North Sea or in the Atlantic, in North Africa and now also in Yugoslavia and Greece. The fight of ~~[illegible]~~ the latter for England will be as useless as was the struggle of other vassals who perished for Great Britain.

END OF BULLETIN.

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M/SUBJECT: (GERMAN HOME STATIONS) 191 kcs 1578 m: IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY:
19.45 (15 mins) 8.5.41
CODEWORD D/ER MANNED IN:

HANS FRITZSCHE:

1. Dear Listeners: In the last few days a few speeches were made on the other side of the Atlantic. The comment of the German press was clear and outspoken. There was first Roosevelt's speech on the so-called shrine of freedom Wilson's birthplace, secondly a broadcast address by the USA Secretary for War, Stimson and thirdly a speech which Mr. Willkie made at a meeting. All these speeches are interesting in so far as they start from the assumption that the results of an incitement campaign are true, and that they go on building ideological structures on this deceptive foundation. If there existed a Tribunal of common sense it would be child's play for every German who witnessed the political developments of the last 25 years to refute the conclusions by proving the premises to be wrong. But these opinions are being spread in a country which threw its gates wide open to English propaganda, but set up a strict blockade against the penetration of any enlightening word of enlightenment. It would perhaps look obvious just to shrug one's shoulders or to treat a "truth" with irony which is only accepted as truth as long as it remains in the shadow of a one sided propaganda campaign. In the right insight that misrepresentations must simply on principle not remain without contradiction, Germany papers have corrected these false premises and draw something like the following picture enough:

2. Stimson: The Secretary for War, Stimson, for instance, represented the origin of the present world situation to his compatriots in the following way: He declared that in the year 1933 a group of men under the leadership of Adolf Hitler had suddenly gained possession of power in Germany. They had then overthrown the German Republic. Upon this they had put the clock back by 300 years both inside and outside Germany. Mr. Stimson then went on to describe that they built a gigantic military machinery to carry out a plan of conquest which they wanted to extend to the whole world. These people had already conquered 13 countries and were now full of arrogance - Mr. Stimson said - planning giving America the choice of a complete submission or of an impossible

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resistance. Mr. Shinsen continued that precisely as they had not left anything reminiscent of the rights of the individual standing, freedom of Thus made the people of other nations their slaves.

3. Dear listeners. We have often enough squared accounts with this kind of verdict about the movement which led to the German rebirth but we will never tire of pointing out again and again that this point of view becomes not more correct by frequent repetition. The movement that was victorious in Germany in 1933 after a long internal struggle was nothing else but the bearer of a nation's will to life, of a nation that had been betrayed of its right to live by the former Overlords of Europe and the world. The members of this nation these people had been distributed to more than half a dozen different states and countries while political and economic conditions were imposed on them under which it could neither live nor die. This state of affairs could not be maintained and had to be removed. This fact had even been realised by those who once had themselves created this untenable situation. They could have drawn the necessary conclusions from this realisation. As they did not do so Germany herself had to relieve them of this laborious task. In doing so she did by no means put the clock of world history back for five centuries, but rather put the clock of Europe, which people at Versailles had tried to put back to the era of medieval small principalities, to the hour of the present age and the demands of modern, economic and political, ~~facts~~ realities.

4. The leadership of modern Germany approached the difficult ~~task~~ task of creating and securing a form of Government and living space for 90,000,000 Germans in the old and over-populated continent of Europe. This task was certainly considerably more difficult than is the same task in a country with so much space and so many natural resources as the USA. If they nevertheless worked the miracle ~~that~~ not the least reason for it was that the German leadership of State was the bearer and executor of the entire will of the nation. There were of course a few who had profiteered from the old disorder and who left the country ~~and~~ with loud ululations, the country whose problems they had been unable to solve. It was the most serious and most fatal mistake of our enemies that they used precisely those who had failed in Germany, that is to say the emigres, as experts on German problems.

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3. England would probably never have declared war on us if she had not relied on the fatuous opinion of emigrants that Germany would prove an easy prey for the Polish or later for the French attack and that England herself would certainly never have actively intervened in the fighting against Germany. Today the warmongers in the USA rely on the judgement of the emigrants, who have already once proved wrong and they let it happen that the incorporation of Austria or the return of the Sudetenland into the Reich which made millions and millions of human beings happy, that so natural a process like the political reunion of parts of the same nation is represented to a people who have not the faintest notion of European problems from the frog-eye's view of invented individual experiences and that in hatemongering films, in novels and all sorts of newspaper stories. After having filmed, written and talked a sufficient amount of nonsense it is of course child's play to come forward and to call a liberation an enslavement amidst cheaply gained cheers. With a grand gesture one passes over the pre-history of this war, one maintains a very wise and cautious silence on the settlement in the German East that was prevented by England and then simply insinuates that new Germany was aiming at the entire nation of democracies and was already preparing for the conquest of America. Actually there never existed a German, let alone a responsible German statesman who ever asked the English, the Americans, or anyone else in the world that they should throw their democratic principles overboard. It was however precisely the adherence of democracy which tried by all means of persuasion, including by force the use of arms, to influence us Germans into giving up our form of Government. We have of course defended ourselves against these attempts at persuasion and have on this occasion, dissected the blessing of democracy under the microscope but never even dreamt however of sending missionaries for the authoritarian form of Government into the world such as democracies had sent missionaries to the world for the democratic form of Government. It seems to us that the only accusation which the democrats can raise against the new German form of Government is that of its successes in peace and war. For the tasks which the German democracy was unable to cope with, the removing of unemployment, were performed by a new Germany. The thing for which the German democracy had begged in vain for, the right to a political union of

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all Germans – the new Reich took for itself and the sin which the German democracy did not even dare to hope, the safeguarding of this political union even against a military attack , the National Socialist Reich is achieving step by step to the great surprise of the world.

6. If Mr. Stimson wails at the fact that allegedly nothing was left with us that was reminiscent of the liberty of the individual , he will have to accept our reply: for so long a time we have collected such gloomy experiences with the freedom of the individual in an unfree community that we have taken liberty to entrust one man, the Führer, with all decisions, to conquer and to safeguard the freedom of the community. It is precisely because we were unfree for a sufficiently long time to realise the value of freedom , that we have full understanding for the fact that the motto – America for the Americans is accepted on the other side of the ocean. We completely lack however any understanding for the fact that Americans want to have a say in our affairs. To refute this attempt is not arrogance but only natural. It is precisely the USA, which once shook off the domination of the old Continent in the form of English rule, that should know where the natural borderline lies, and if America is making her preparation to inherit the disintegrating British Empire, it should know that there is one English heritage which it cannot take over – the influence England exerted in Europe. This influence is crushed and removed and will never return.

7. Mr. Wendell Willkie who uttered similar ideas to Mr. Stimson's, brought in a new argument. He suggested we should pray to the pagan Gods in whom we believe that we should be spared the day of a clash with the New World. Here Wendell Willkie is once more trying to dazzle the world by dangling before [illegible] the sanctimonious question which so many English hypocrits have already put to us, that is to say the question which Gretchen put to Faust, the question of what about our religion? – In former centuries so much blood was shed on German soild for the sake of dogmatic problems concerning the dogmas of the Church, that the liberty of conscience that grew out of these struggles was purchased for too dear a price for English agitators to be able to disturb it, English agitators whose ancestors conquered the world while we quarrelled about dogmas. And if the question is now sounding from the new world and is vested in the scornful insinuation of some kind of pagan Gods , it must for once be stated that it is certainly no service to the prestige of the

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religions in Germany which one pretends to be eager to defend that precisely the most hypocritical among our enemies are eternally abusing the mask perpetually
of the champions for Christianity, apart from assuming the democratic camouflage. For, after all, it is not an innocent Grotchen that is eternally putting this x question but it is those people who x opposed the fulfilment of the natural rights of the German nation, who incited the peoples to war against Germany and who now after having lightheartedly unleashed this war, and almost lost it already, are looking for any kind of support and succour from anywhere in the world, a x succour which will be of no avail to them either.

// Till Saturday .

END OF BULLETIN.

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EDITED A 23.45

BY Jackwell

CHECKED BY EC

M137

DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATIONS); 1571 m. ~~191 kcs~~ (IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY); 1945 (15 mins); 24.6.41: (M137).

~~POPPER~~ DATE HANDED IN: 1223

HANS FRITZSCHE

Anglo-Russian Intrigues

~~1. When on Sunday morning the Greater German radio system broadcast to the German people and to the world at large~~ The Fuehrer's proclamation ~~and then after weeks the papers published document after document, then once again~~ ended the weeks and months of ~~waiting and~~ of silence ~~had come to an end, which in this war~~ which usually precede a large-scale action [illegible] ~~Germany and Russia. There were months and months during which rumours rose around us, and~~ [illegible] ~~each other.~~ There were weeks and months in which even the German people looked up from their ~~necessary and~~ heavy work in this war and thoughtfully looked round, in spite of the fact that ~~we all know that~~ every German man and ~~every German~~ woman had given the Fuehrer full powers ~~for the whole of the German nation on polling days demonstrations of confidence and vows of loyalty.~~ This was ~~a voluntary~~ by transfer of the will of ~~many millions of individuals into one hand~~, necessary ~~for~~ ~~both the~~ internal reconstruction ~~after the collapse~~ and to cope with the ~~external~~ war forced upon us. We did not know the details, we had no knowledge of the facts which the Fuehrer could observe, but we knew that he would act and speak at the right moment without the necessity of premature explanations to us which would ~~only~~ [illegible] ~~already~~ [illegible] ~~he could see through his plans.~~ We know that this silence was based ~~not only on~~ on mutual confidence between the people and the Fuehrer, ~~but also on the confidence of the Fuehrer in the people.~~ ~~We know also that this silence was only possible on the basis of the unprecedented~~ relationship of confidence which unites the Fuehrer and the people, and which ~~cannot be grasped by any plutocrat or democrat. When we then listened to the~~

"The Fuehrer's proclamation, ~~and when we read it again attentively, when we took note of the Foreign Office's note to Moscow~~ [illegible] ~~the documents first those of~~ [illegible] ~~Czech documents of~~

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the High Command ~~of the Armed Forces~~ and ~~now those of~~ the ~~Reich~~ Minister of the Interior, ~~then the veils lifted/ in front of the period of the war which is now beginning and at the same time~~ clarified certain aspects of the ~~ex~~ course of the war ~~hitherto were suddenly clarified~~.

One sentence in the Fuehrer's proclamation referred to ~~of Sunday morning had a truly~~ sensational effect. ~~It was the sentence quote~~ Thus there occurred the effect ~~intended by~~ British-Soviet ~~Russian~~ co-operation, ~~namely the~~ binding ~~of such~~ powerful German forces in the East, that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the German High Command could ~~no longer be responsible for a rational~~ force conclusion ~~of the war~~ in the west, particularly as far as aircraft were concerned. ~~quote. What had happened?~~ ~~In 1939 the Soviet Union had concluded an agreement with~~ Germany ~~of which we had to assume that, in spite of all antagonism of general outlook, it~~ would be the beginning of realistic co-operation and ~~not in particular the safeguarding of the~~ ensure Russian neutrality ~~of that country~~ for the duration of our war with England. ~~Very~~ We soon, ~~however,~~ ~~we got~~ had the impression that this agreement was given a quite different ~~sense~~ meaning by Moscow. ~~It started with arbitrary actions of the Soviets on the other side of the frontier which had been mutually defined as limits of the respective spheres of interests.~~ The Bolshevists occupied territories ~~which were~~ intended to belong only to their sphere of interest, ~~and whose occupation was in no way provided for. The mere actions of~~ occupation ~~in~~ of Lithuania ~~and in the Baltic~~ Bukovina even ~~exceeded the frontier which had been drawn not for their country but for~~ their sphere of interest. ~~Furthermore the hand of the rulers of the Kremlin could be felt far beyond the frontiers limits of interests.~~ ~~Only now we have learnt from the~~ published documents ~~to quote only one of many instances that~~ Moscow supplied arms to Yugoslavia, ~~that it~~ stopped its ~~xxxxxx~~ supplies when Yugoslavia's last legal government drew closer to Germany and finally, ~~in~~ Moscow, hand in glove with England, ~~was~~ pulled the strings of that dastardly putsch ~~which Mr. Churchill in London announced as a pleasing~~ event. Wide ~~xxxxxx~~ circles of the public knew that ~~not only "the State's hand" of the~~ such in the Kremlin ~~had freed itself from the fetters of the agreement with Germany~~ by ~~which they had bound themselves voluntarily, but also~~, and ~~in the first place, the hand of~~ Party ~~politics "the Bolshevist hand"~~ ~~was~~ acting ~~quite freely~~ against Germany. ~~People who happened to be~~

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In Rumania, at the end of January, ~~those years could see with their own eyes that~~ the putsch ~~allegedly under the flag of old Rumanian ideals was~~ directed against ~~the leader of the State,~~ General Antonescu, was mainly supported by Bolshevist propagandists, ~~who is here again busy~~ working hand in glove with ~~English~~ British agents distributing money, supplying arms, and drawing up plans of organisation. In addition, the report of the Chief of the Security Police, ~~which is~~ now being published ~~within the framework~~ in the report of the Reich Leader S.S. and Reich Minister of the Interior ~~gives a view of the~~ details of the disintegrating action of Bolshevist elements which was continued systematically, ~~in~~ in spite of ~~the fact that~~ Moscow had undertaken, ~~in that Pact~~ obligation, under the Pact to ~~unconditionally~~ discontinue these activities. The German Press is endeavouring ~~in these days~~ to popularise ~~the language of~~ these documents, ~~which~~, as they are, appeal almost only ~~the~~ to the expert, so that the German people may see ~~what~~ the game that was ~~had been~~ played while we were watching ~~our eyes were directed towards the conflagration in~~ the west.

3/ Some people ~~out there in the world~~ might say that ~~such supreme~~ loyalty to treaties was not to be expected from Moscow, which only ~~and that on the other side it could not very well be grudged to the Kremlin that it attempted to~~ make use of suitable opportunities to realise its ~~territorial hopes and~~ ambitions ~~here, there, everywhere~~ and many countries. ~~Some people may say that Germany herself~~ Germany was, after all, immune ~~against~~ to Moscow's attempts to disintegrate her, ~~and that the removal of such things in other areas could have been discussed at a later date. This picture is, however, only complete with a report issued by the High Command of the Armed Forces which proves the highly topical sense of these violations of the~~ ~~law~~ treaty. In the ~~latest~~ report of the High Command of the Armed Forces, ~~which was~~ published today ~~in the German Press, unambiguous proofs are furnished~~ also ~~are being made~~, how the Soviets, ~~throughout the duration of the war,~~ concentrated more and more troops on their western frontier ~~and later in the newly acquired territories~~. In the treaties with the Baltic States, for instance, the ~~despatch of~~ 75,000 men ~~was~~ provided for ~~in the course of~~ one single year ~~these 75,000 men grew~~ into 650,000. ~~While in peace time~~ On 1st September 1939, 67 divisions ~~had been~~ were stationed in the western part of the Soviet Union ~~in Europe~~, this figure ~~increased up to~~ Red on the 1st May this year to 160, ~~strategic divisions, that is to~~ two-thirds of the whole ~~of the~~ Soviet Army.

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The Soviet Union's apparent good behaviour which was intended to be maintained on the surface up to the moment at which Germany, weakened and bled white, would have been ripe for the assault from the east. Once this must expect has been realised an infinite number of large and small things which at the time appeared to be of no importance can now be combined into an entity which provides the circumstantial evidence for the collaboration between London and Moscow. Now it becomes clear why this afternoon Winston Churchill expressed his special thanks to the British Ambassador in Moscow, who [illegible] the latter's work. It becomes clear why, as a London [illegible] paper reports today, Winston Churchill wrote a letter to Stalin a year ago, and why Mr. Eden today revealed the [illegible] details of the information which he had been giving continuously to Stalin by way of Cripps, [illegible] why last week Winston Churchill told a Communist Member of Parliament, who criticised him, quote 'Be careful, it won't be long before you execute [illegible]'. The [illegible] frontier and incidents which happened in the East were no accidents but part of a large plan. It is obvious that against the policy of treason followed by Moscow, once it had been realised and proved from so many sources, protests and demands for explanations from Moscow would have been of no avail whatsoever, because, when the

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German armed forces were strong, the replies would have been satisfactory, ~~even very satisfactory~~, but the plan would not have been completely destroyed.

5. Now that ~~the Fuehrer~~ has let us see ~~the course of events~~ since 1939, now ~~that~~ we can see ~~retrospectively~~ why such large sections of the German armed forces had to remain in the East, ~~and were thus diverted from their task in the West~~, now we are grateful to the Fuehrer that he was silent and acted - ~~first and foremost of all that he acted~~ at a moment ~~at which~~ when the German armed forces, accustomed to victories and tested in battle, have the greatest expectations of success against the Soviet Colossus. ~~of Soviet military power.~~ ~~So far~~ We have no details of military events, ~~as always at the beginning of great actions.~~ ~~We only~~ but we know that the fight, ~~in which the German soldier is accompanied by the heartfelt wishes of those at Home~~, is going well and that great successes have been gained. ~~In an unending abundance of propaganda company~~ (spate) in the press and on the wireless, ~~sections of military actions are being described which afford significant glimpses of the present campaign.~~

6. ~~As always~~, the world follows the military actions with (eagerness). The Soviet war reporters ~~say a mouthful and~~ announce their determination to destroy Germany, ~~on German soil~~. ~~So far every single enemy who opposed the German armed forces made similar pronouncements before he was defeated.~~ A few people in London and ~~a few (warmongers)~~ on the other side of the Atlantic ~~are rubbing their hands and~~ announce that the Soviet Union ~~would~~ will accomplish what others failed to do, ~~while~~ others ~~again have a pessimistic outlook and~~ predict that our enemy in the East ~~would~~ will capitulate ~~within~~ (with). Both are wrong. ~~other~~. The German armed forces have never ~~received their victories as a gift~~ but [illegible] victories; they will have to fight for it ~~also~~ in the East, ~~to force their issue~~. Our estimate of an enemy is much too serious and (too) sober to allow us unjustified contempt. ~~To do so~~ (That is why) we Germans were always safe from that frivolity with which ~~for instance~~ England ~~has~~ always plunged into wars. It is for this reason that ~~(rushed)~~ we have not dealt the blow to the East wantonly, but ~~that we are~~ ~~during it~~ because without it the war against England cannot be finished. ~~(end of speech)~~

(Full text on application)

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~~As far as value, equipment and thus striking power of the troops is concerned,~~
~~considerably more than two-thirds of the Soviet Army were facing our frontiers,~~
since Out of 46 motorised and armoured brigades ~~which existed~~ in the Soviet Union,
finally not less than 40 were garrisoned at our frontier.

In view of this ~~peaceful~~ concentration of ~~gigantic~~ military forces, ~~on the German eastern frontier~~, Moscow's political and propagandist extravagances no longer appeared ~~as a harmless game of cat-and-mouse or hide-and-seek, but as one of the~~ ~~many symptoms of~~ a tremendous threat to ~~fighting~~ Germany and Europe. ~~If one combines the facts~~ provided by the documents into one entity, then the picture of a Soviet Union which in fear of Germany's unbroken strength concluded an agreement in 1939, which then with a few nice words and a few deliveries testified to her apparent ~~xx~~ good behaviour - a good behaviour whose outward symptoms ever faded away at the moment [illegible] were bound elsewhere,

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We know that the Fuehrer, who in this case again determinedly took the law of action into his hands, has also forged the weapons with the help of which the German soldier can fight his way to victory.

Till Thursday.

END OF BULLETIN.

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SUB-EDITED BY M Mellon 23rd

CHECKED BY

1A

1A(viii) cond:

M128

DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATIONS): 1571 m. IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY: 1945 (30 14 mins): 26.6.41. (M128)

(Reception poor).

(Confidential)

By HANS FRITZSCHE

Hitler's Strategical Error

Last Tuesday I dealt with the road which leads from the attempted permanent settlement between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939 to the military settling of accounts which began on Sunday. Today I will deal with the effect of the outbreak of this war on England and the world. English papers and wireless stations did of course know, before they even realised it was in being, pronounced the word which is almost automatically released by German nations. We heard this The British Press and the BBC exclaimed at once:

at the beginning of the Norwegian campaign, of the campaign in the west, at the beginning of the fighting in Africa, during the first days of the Balkan war. It is now that a strategic mistake of Adolf Hitler! As lucky prey of the spring, as swallows as symbol of summer, so this exclamation uttered in trembling jubilation and/ beating feeling of pity indicates the beginning of every new stage of the war. Quote My God, now the Germans have after all committed a big strategical blunder! unquote. This slogan was so successfully launched into the world from London that last week one of the BBC U.S.A. stations could state with deep satisfaction that everywhere in the [illegible] the papers expressed the opinion that the start of the fight against the Soviet Union was a strategic mistake on the part of Germany. and The "New York Herald Tribune" published a report from English sources saying that Germany, in order to act successfully in Russia, had stripped the Mediterranean area and the western front of all possibilities of air defence and attack. (Yesterday?), however, the bombs which the German Air Force had carried there exploded in Southampton, 26 British planes were shot down in the Calais area only, where they attempted unsuccessful attacks, and German dive bombers attacked in the waters near Tobruk British naval units and [illegible]

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~~a light cruiser and a tanker and obtained a bomb hit on a heavy cruiser. The North~~
~~Cape and (English supply ships.) were not forgotten and according to today's account of~~
~~German subs the total is now 50,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk in the North Atlantic.~~

X Even if the hopes of a relief of pressure (in the west?) was not fulfilled, it would have been in line with the first English propaganda slogans about Germany's serious strategic mistake ~~of Germany~~, if Mr. Churchill in his speech of last Sunday night had said, repeating his words on the occasion of the Belgrade putsch: ~~note~~ I have good news for you. A serious strategic mistake ~~of~~ by Germany has presented us with a new ally - the Soviet Union! ~~quote~~. ~~This is~~ what I have just said, ~~this~~ could have been in ~~it~~ line with the general thinking if ~~one~~ had been conscious of the seriousness of this attitude. ~~this attitude~~ ~~this~~ ~~can be considered to be correct.~~

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Instead, the eyes nearly popped out of our heads when we heard that our Churchill by no means rubbed his hands and gloated over our mishaps, ~~which~~ ~~he~~ ~~all~~ ~~had to be~~ ~~expected~~, but that he abused us as violently as ever before. All the damnations from the Old Testament which he usually uses proved to be too mild for this ~~speech~~ Sunday evening speech. He resorted to his own (vocabulary?) and threw the filth about as fast as he could. ~~He invited us to a monster of treachery~~ insatiable in ~~its~~ lust for blood and plunder. He asked for the heavens ~~to~~ fire on the terrible military machine which had to be fed continuously with human flesh lives and with all. He invented the new abusive term of "snipe of the gutter" (Monitor's Note: Tritsche evidently has never heard of a guttersnipe before, and looking up "gutter" and "Snipe" in the dictionary he translated it as "Gossenschnepfe", which indeed would be a brand new word of abuse), which he said we were, the "snipe of the gutter" who launches its mechanized armies upon the fields of ~~villages and devastation.~~

After ~~he had~~ getting off his chest ~~and relieved himself by~~ this outburst, the old cynic became even lyrical. ~~I must tell you that, it is worth its~~ He described how he had always been a persistent opponent of Communism and how he had always found the sharpest words against the inhuman barbarism committed by it. ~~Quote~~ "All this, however, fades away before the events of the present time" ~~unquote~~, said Churchill. Now he saw ~~the~~ that country only (the home) of so many people who had to guard the fields which their fathers had tilled from time immemorial. ~~We forgot to mention that they had been expropriated meanwhile.~~ Winston Churchill, with a true English ~~treason~~ tremolo in his voice

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described like a prophet how in the ten thousand villages of the Soviet Union xxxx where ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ maidens love and are being loved, ~~xx~~ many a woman was praying for the safety of her loved ones. ~~[illegible]~~

Churchill's Massive Outburst

[Here Germans, however, have too fresh in our memory the recollection of more than a decade of German distress and ~~xxx~~suffering tears, which Churchill and other Britons looked on unmoved ~~xxx~~ even prepared to bring new distress to peaceful German towns and villages when Germany rose again through to her own strength. ~~[illegible]~~ It is just the record performance of unrestrained abuse and his always suspicious sentimentality that proves that Churchill originally had a different idea of the war with the Soviets. Moscow, and behind it, London itself intended to fix the date for the attack on Germany. The plan of action arranged by Jewish agents between London and Moscow provided, as we know from the recently published documents, that the Soviets should attack in at some critical stage of the war. ~~[illegible]~~ At the moment at which the German armed forces would have engaged in the west or in the south, as far as German forces could have engaged at all in view of the perpetual threat to Germany's west, a decisive attack against us should take place. It would have been a matter of complete indifference to Churchill, who found such moving words about Russian maidens, if in German towns and villages terrorism had reigned and streams of tears had flowed.

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[There is another reason for Churchill's surprising outburst. It is the thought that now, after the German attack against the vast spaces of Eastern Europe which were occupied by Bolshevism, the argument of ~~xxx~~ allegedly German expansion allegedly directed against the New World has now lost the last remnant of probability which it once might have possessed in the United States. Germany has secured the living

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her
space to which she was entitled within the limits of the old historic Fatherland.
~~Living space cannot be secured by absurd attacks round the world, but only by the~~
~~reorganization of the old Continent where we have traditional rights.~~ [It was not
our intention, but it must have been our fate, that the safeguarding of our living
space has led us into the fight against Bolshevism and the Soviet system. It is
the same Bolshevism against which the National Socialist movement fought its first
battle in the struggle inside Germany. When we, two years ago, attempted a rapproche-
ment with Russia, the English accused us of having abandoned Europe to Bolshevism,
and English politicians and cartoonists drew scornful pictures of the Russian bear
with a Bolshevist cap devouring Europe. ~~Today it has become clear, and this is~~
~~another reason for Churchill's~~ European Solidarity Against Bolshevism
~~not the main reason~~ On the contrary [today, only five days after the beginning of the
German attack against the treachery of Moscow and against the Bolshevist system, it
is clear already that this fight is becoming a European crusade against Bolshevism. 128
Italy has declared war on Moscow; the Rumanians, under the leadership of Antonescu,
have started to fight for the parts of their country occupied by Soviet Russia;
~~Finnish Finland, which the German help enabled her to stop almost fighting against the~~
~~Bolshevists, and has to defend her independence again only two years ago, and which~~
~~has just received pressing English letters and help from London because it~~
~~refuses to be bound~~ – this Finland has again been subjected to Bolshevist bombing
attacks for the last few days. ~~The Finnish Government~~ has ordered all necessary
defence measures, which have been approved by Parliament. end 9
~~Sweden alone~~ shows an understanding attitude towards the European war of liberation, Slovakia
~~has~~ already ~~sent~~ [illegible] to help combat Bolshevism, ~~Hungary~~ on the side
~~of~~ German soldiers ~~fight~~ and voices are heard in Spain demanding that the
assistance given by the powers of European reconstruction against Bolshevism in Spain should
now be ~~gratefully~~ repaid. The ~~ideal~~ idea of European solidarity against the foreign
body and its influence in our Continent, which had grown slowly during Germany's
and Italy's fight against England, now grows quicker than ever before while the
necessary settling of accounts with Bolshevism is in progress. ~~of Bolshevism.~~

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~~which has left its blood-stained traces in Germany, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, France and Spain, which in these countries was defeated partly only with extreme difficulty and which now at the moment at which it attempts to attack Germany, the guardian of European civilisation, is confronted with all the accounts which it has run up with the nations of Europe.~~ We still do not know any details of the fighting so far. We only know: when the German armed forces undertake a task, ~~then~~ they fulfil it.

~~Till Saturday.~~

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~~END OF BULLETIN.~~

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SUB-LISTED 1.01-20
BY Rees
CHECKED BY ✓

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DEUTSCHLANDSENDER(GERMAN HOME STATIONS):1571 ms; IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY:19.45 (17 mins.): 28.6.41

~~BASEA~~ ~~D/TR~~ ~~Handed in:~~

~~(Approximately half a minute in the middle of the broadcast down.)~~

Side

Hans Fritzsche: Political Press and Radio Review

~~HANS FRITZSCHE: Political and Radio Review~~

~~There have been various occasions when we Germans could not help looking down with mixed feelings of astonishment and contempt, on certain subjects of conversation in great parts of the world.~~ At the beginning of this week we witnessed a storm of indignation, fanned by England, at the perfidious assault Germany had made on this indignation the Ohi so innocent Soviet Union. Our press and wireless confronted/~~with~~ artificial with facts in the form of documents, known to all of us by now, and also in the form of reports the/~~extracts~~ of the German High Command communiques on the obviously offensive intentions behind the concentration of Soviet forces. The British have already

~~speculations which showed what [illegible] made the [illegible] Sunday [illegible] this [illegible] with [illegible] for peace from the [illegible] and their [illegible] have already stored away in the [illegible] from the moment to which we have just referred [illegible] begun to invent military news because they cannot get it from authoritative sources. It [illegible] these people were [illegible] with the [illegible] caused by the [illegible] of the [illegible] stimulus [illegible] persistent [illegible]~~

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drink that one today, but for God's sake don't get sobering.

2. Have they even given their pick-me-up drinks? Reuter counts on its fingers that the Soviets are possessing [illegible] double the number of armoured vehicles of the Germans and their satellites that are ...

[Reuter says that the Russians have twice as many armoured vehicles as the Germans, and that 4,000 Soviet aircraft are available for the invasion of Germany. The BBC describes Germany's position as hopeless.

2. Apparently these hopeful voices have not sufficient stimulating effect on the jaded nerves, since we hear, side by side with tones of repressed glee, voices of grave apprehension from England. A few British newspapers seem to have learned the lessons and describe the situation of the Soviet Army as desperate, and wishing to use the right kind of lie, for once, after so many false prophecies from Norway to Crete, they describe the problems of the Bolshevik front in sombre tones, give fantastic figures of losses, and report German forward thrusts, the success of which are grotesquely multiplied so that later on the real successes can be minimised. Yesterday or was it the day before yesterday? an American radio commentator came to the conclusion, based on this kind of information from London, that only the Almighty in person could save the Bolsheviks from fulfilling their tragic destiny.

3. As I said before, we Germans shake our heads at these totally irrelevant speculations of people who have lost all contact with reality. [We Germans have always known

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that the military forces of the Soviet Union are big and powerful, ~~because a system~~ ~~which for decades built up an Army which was destined, hand in hand~~ ~~with disruptive propaganda, to carry World Revolution to victory.~~ but let our confidence in the bravery of German soldiers, in the genius of their command and the superiority of the arms forged by the German workmen, is big enough for us not to be frightened by sheer numbers. ~~If [illegible] talking of offensives of supreme speed and mind you, those propagandists are doubtless in their majority [illegible] who have not the slightest idea what war is like [illegible] only declare that offensives which start tomorrow, have a much more better and fast later on [illegible].~~ We shall [illegible] with absolute confidence the hour when the German Command will render reports.

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[Soviet Army reports consist of a series of victory claims, interspersed with the usual atrocity stories. The German army has always fought cleanly, and should it eventuate that the Bolsheviks have committed these atrocities themselves with the object of attributing them to German soldiers, it will go hard with them later. London, too, is spreading propaganda lies: Reuter says that German soldiers wore Bolshevist uniforms when crossing the frontier.

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world's enemy, Bolshevism, is waged by the German armed forces according to honest soldierly principles which are always theirs. Aspersions coming from the dirty Jewish-Bolshevik propaganda centres cannot touch the German soldiers. Should, however, atrocities of this kind have been committed by the Bolshevists themselves, with the intention of attributing them afterwards to German soldiers, the perpetrators would have to reckon with an implacable retribution at the hands of the German Forces.

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[By the way, Moscow and London are joining hands in this matter. Reuter today reported in remembrance of Churchill's infamous lies about Oste, that German soldiers had worn Bolshevist uniforms when crossing the Reich frontier. But if ever lies did not reach their objectives, this is the case with the London-Moscow products. They may say what they like and do what they wish. National Socialist Germany's fight against the Soviet Union becomes to ~~an increasing extent which increases~~ more and more daily and hourly the beacon for the common European ~~struggle~~ war to ward off and annihilate Bolshevism. Germany has not, like England, beat the propaganda drum for her struggle, and she did not go forth into the world with false promises and with bribery loans. In beginning the fight against the Soviet Union, Germany did only what was necessary and drew the consequences from military and political plans hatched out by Jewry in the Bolshevist and in the plutocratic camp jointly. This German action is the touchstone for Europe. Even where, up to now, British slogans were discussed in an economic, political or ideological camouflage, this action dictated by necessity and carried out with powerful determination, had the effect of a thunderstorm clearing the air. Except for those Europeans who remained asleep for the last 800 years everyone understands that this defence against a conspiracy has touched upon the problem of the existence of European culture and civilisation.

The Finnish State President has described in moving words the way in which the Bolshevik menace has affected his country. His speech will find an echo in many European countries. That is why one country after another is adopting coming in with Germany against the Soviet Union. The roar of the storm over Europe is a sign to us that Europe's hour of rebirth is at hand

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B. [Only a fortnight ago British Ministers asserted that Germany had turned Europe into a hopeless chaos. Today it has become clear that our Continent was never before as conscious of its common mission as just now. It is quite possible that London's policy, based on a disruption and mutual neutralisation of the forces of Europe is now frightened at the roar of this storm wind which sweeps Europe into a whole. For us, however, this same storm is a signal that this old Continent, the eclipse of which was announced by weary philosophers, yet harboured that power of rejuvenation in which we have always believed.

END OF BULLETIN.

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4130/

DEUTSCHLAND (German Home Stations) 1571 m; 191 kc. GERMAN FOR GERMANY 18.45 (15mins.)3.5.4

COURRIER B/T.S. HANDED IN: 27.30

Home Printemps:

Dear listeners, many people in the world have a kind of feeling that Destiny now is just about to turn a leaf in the book of history. No, the completed the chapter of the Balkan Campaign, that England had begun, with a xxxxx few bold strokes of the pen has not even yet written finis under his manuscript and there are already people who eagerly endeavour to turn the page which brought so much disappointment to them. They want to begin a completely new chapter on a new page. You know, if the English would have their way, or those handyman whom they bought in the various capitals of Europe, the history of a country and of a nation would simply come to an end at the moment when the last xxxxxxx survivor of a defeated British Expeditionary force turned his back on it. When the boy Peter and his bad angel Simovitch fled from Belgrade into the Black Mountains and then by air to Corfu and even farther, they called on those who stayed behind: Hold out and go on fighting! When the King of Greece went to Crete where his handful of associates and xxxx found themselves a rather humble shelter in a fishing village, he did the same. Now, when all these people are again staying in the regions where a cheque-book possesses the value of the banking account by which it is backed, and now when the last resistance of the soldiers whom they have left in the lurch is petering out, now these gentry think xx "Après-nous le déluge".

The noble King George disapproves of the capitulation of the Greek armies which have stayed behind. Winston Churchill, who is no less noble-minded, puts Greece and Yugoslavia on the list of those countries whom he wants to starve out – if he only could do so. The last act of George and of Peter in their official capacity was an instruction to the ships of their countries at sea with the aim of driving these sheep into the fold of the English. With this their official duties such as they see them, have come to an end, but with this the life of the nation, [redacted] it is much more tenacious than the most expensive blunder or the crime of the most irresponsible person.

Thus a first Great State has formed itself on the soil of the former Yugoslav State. It replaces the very recent Yugoslav idea, invented at Versailles by the very ancient Great Serbian idea. One of the first acts of the new Great Government is the preparation of legislation concerning the Jews. If King George or Winston Churchill would have their way, Greece would to-day or at least very soon be a wilderness full of ruins, of slain

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bodies, and of people dying of starvation. In point of fact, however, it is a country where a diligent nation can pursue its work and which - apart from the devastation by British demolition squads - has only received by the war small though deep wounds at a few points. This Greece which found more mercy with its alleged enemies than with its so-called friends, this Greece has now given itself a Government whose President, Gen. Tsolakoglu had first as a soldier, fought for a hopeless cause, now but who now starts work on the basis of realities and of history which have proved Greece to be a part of the European Continent. With this that Government is the only legal representation of the Greek people.

You will agree there is still quite a lot to be added on the page in the book of history on which the Balkan Campaign is recorded - also things which concern England. In this his efforts to speak of something else as quickly as possible Mr. Churchill has hurried to find a few scapegoats for the whole disaster and has sent them to the wilderness. Winston Churchill who in his own precious person had desired, prepared and carried out the Balkan Campaign, hurried to sacrifice the Minister for Aircraft Production, Beaverbrook and the Minister for Shipping, Crosse, to divert attention from himself. Only a few months ago they had seated themselves on their tottering Ministerial chairs, covered with laurels, received in advance payment. It is most significant that they were not simply chased away in disgrace but that they were vested into the dusty robe of some old dignity and charged with tasks which seem so little that one can converse any length of time about their mysterious significance if one feels like it. That old scoundrel, Churchill, feared, apparently, that the two shelved ministers could do what he himself had done during the last war, that is to say that they could publish memoirs which might be exceedingly embarrassing for the remaining Ministers of the Cabinet. Thus he has nicely tied their muzzles so that he can carry on.

The London paper "New Statesman" wrote in a bitter-sweet tone that after all it was usage in several countries to shoot a few generals and politicians after a military disaster. England followed the slightly more civilised custom of conferring the peerage on some politicians after a military disaster. We might add that the man who in future will have the questionable pleasure of caring for Britain's shipping belongs to no less than 60 Boards of Directors. He will therefore certainly hold the flag of plutocracy high, even on the sinking English ship, if he does not prefer to take it into safety somewhere.

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While Churchill thus tries to enter his corrections into the clear record of history concerning the true responsibility for the Balkan Adventure, his smaller handymen try to splash ink on the fresh laurels which the German forces conquered in this unique campaign. "News Chronicle" for instance tells gruesome stories about the German occupation of Belgrade and asserts that German soldiers had poured into the streets of the city to loot. They them had let the criminals from the prisons at large who, of course, also looted in turn. They were photographed in this activity so that it could be said "Look, the Yugoslavs themselves have pillaged their own town." The truth looks very different. In truth everybody who was responsible for the maintenance of order in Belgrade skidaddled after King Peter's and Simowitsch's flight. Strictly according to the motto: "Après-nous le deluge" all, including the police of the town had fled, when the payment for the accursed night of the coup was made. When German troops entered the town, they found a Belgrade in which scum of all kind had made an easy haul, a town which was happy that order entered again with the German soldiers, the same order which the inhabitants of many a town conquered by Germany had acknowledged gratefully before the whole world.

Other English papers tell similar atrocity stories about the behaviour of German troops in Salonika and in Athens. Whoever wants to know how the inhabitants of those towns behaved towards the entering German troops should look at the news-reels which German war reporters took on the Greek front. Their pictures, for instance those of the entry into Athens, are documents which not even the most infamous English liars can dispute away. Other English back historians are in all seriousness praising the way in which the English had brought the tactics of withdrawal to perfection. Yesterday morning an English transmitter said verbatim - I emphasize, verbatim - the English had always been good at withdrawals. In the whole oftheir history, however, they had never carried out a better withdrawal than that from Greece. It had surprised the world and simply flabbergasted the Germans. To-day the English forces were even more than ever convinced that they could defeat the Germans. The deeper reason for these successes were lying in the English character: in the spirit England had never been defeated - I think the man is mistaken because he himself was beaten, and precisely in the spirit. (This is a pun "geschlagen" meaning beaten and smitten. Incidentally, the poor man is not even alone in this affliction. Only the same afternoon Hickham Steed said that English troops had returned from Greece no less than from Dunkirk with a feeling of their superiority. He, Hickham Steed, was of the opinion

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that Hitler had been unable to keep to his timetable. But, he concluded, his opinions were those of a layman and he would not claim any expert knowledge. And this man talks as if he in person had had a peep at the Fuehrer's timetable.

Other English broadcasters are not quite convinced that the withdrawal from Greece was a triumph. In spite of the restraint which was imposed on them, they tell about tragic episodes concerning the effect of German bombs on fleeing British columns and troop transport ships, episodes which allow at least an inference as to the facts which were certainly infinitely worse. And these are the people who then want to excuse the disaster by saying that it had been impossible to resist the Germans because the Germans had come from all sides and because they had allegedly smuggled members of the Fifth or the Sixth Column dressed up as Greeks or as English into the ranks of the Greeks or the English.

You see, those people who want to correct the record of history after the event are not even with their noses reaching as high as the lectern on which the book lies which contains the words of destiny. That is why they are unable to see what further entries are being made in the book. Now for instance indignation about the British rule has boiled over in a nation which the British thought to have firmly in harness, indignation about the method of not even respecting the treaties which they themselves have dictated. It is the people of Iraq who have risen against the English. The Iraq Government had hardly begun to take military action against English troops and aerodromes - all time-limits having expired - when the slogan was issued in London that the Iraq Government had acted against the will of the people - of course, how could it be otherwise - in treating the English badly. In the whole of Iraq there was apparently only one man who believed in this English assertion and this was the English Ambassador in Baghdad who went out into the streets of Baghdad with his personnel to distribute propaganda leaflets for the British cause. In this rather unusual diplomatic activity he was disturbed by the rage of the Iraq people who chased him back into his house and burnt his leaflets. Once England, after declaring war, had forced Iraq to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, [illegible] In her concern for the protection of the oil of Mossul, England desired beyond that to destroy the last vestiges of Iraq independence and wanted to decide who was to rule in Iraq. To-day it turns out that England had overstrained the bow. According to the news available, Iraq forces are said to have already interrupted the pipeline from Kossul to Haifa.

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The people in London, however, who receive the payment for the exploitation tactics of their plutocratic Empire, here to-day and there tomorrow are meanwhile amusing themselves with hitherto silly little gags. The English wireless, for instance,

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whose statements about alleged bloody German losses had yesterday mounted to 125,000, asserted yesterday that it was interesting that the Germans had never issued any official statements about their losses since Poland. The London would-be politicians have even forgotten that after each of the great phases of this war such official German statements had been forthcoming and precisely as knowledge has become faulty in London, the London wit has also suffered. Let me give an example in conclusion. Sunday As a most recent London radio joke a story was told to-day that the RAF had once made a bombing raid on Holland and that the Germans had then reported that only a cow had been killed. The London wireless was commenting on this: Yes, only a cow, but this cow had burned for three days. - To this we can only say: Good Lord, how vast is Thy Kingdom of animals. It is now almost a year and a half since Winston Churchill invented the cow as the only casualty on occasion of a German raid on a warship in the Firth of Forth. (Monitor's Note: Actually it was the story of a rabbit which was circulated after the first German raid on the Shetlands). And to-day his collaborators are still laughing about this cow. They tell the oldest of their old jokes in the hope of achieving that nobody notices how that leaf in the book of history is being turned about which we were just speaking.

Till Tuesday.

END OF BULLETIN.

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3. ~~Wherever possible instances were to be cast striking.~~ Every traveller to Moscow was inevitably shown the one and only line of the Moscow Underground and the few lifts left over from olden times as ~~peculiar achievements~~ achievements peculiar to Bolshevism, with the explanation that elsewhere in the world, of course, underground railways and lifts did not exist. We must visualise what it means to lower the intelligence of so many million people to such a level that they came to regard the very fire for cooking, the very spoon for eating as cultural achievements of Bolshevism, devised especially for them.

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4. The representatives of the world public were, in turn, presented only with an infinitesimal fraction of the so-called achievements of the system. A foreigner staying in Moscow by no means enjoyed the privilege of speaking to any man in the street in Moscow, for, if he did, he attracted suspicion to himself and brought misery upon the other. From the domain of Bolshevik power, news trickled out only in driblets that had been carefully distilled and filtered. Parallel with this policy of hermetic seclusion went the systematic agitation of Jewry in the outside world circulating stories to be designated as rumours rather than reports, about alleged successes of the Soviet system in its work of internal construction.

5. The purpose was to persuade the world that the beginnings of Bolshevist powers had been not cruel but merely tragic, a tragedy out of which a new and promising political and economic formation was growing, a formation which had already borne its first fruit. This Jewish showmanship however did not intend to alter a situation in which the world, whenever it turned its eyes on the Soviet Union, saw nothing but a gigantic grey curtain from behind which periodically the echo of shots reverberated, accompanying the mass executions enacted during many so-called purges; a curtain, through which money and slogans for spreading the world revolution reached the outside world. But the death rattles of the victims of famine who mounted to millions, however, and the groaning of the slaves pressed, under the slogan of liberty, into the Stakhanovist system of exploitation never penetrated the curtain.

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penetrated to the outside world, just as it is unprecedented, on the other hand, that nearly 180,000,000 people got such scanty information about events in other countries as did the Soviet people during the past quarter of a century.

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[German -3- dram Bolshewik curtain] c.h.

6. Sunday, a week ago, the curtain concealing the mystery of Bolshevism carried into practice, began to open. The German soldier, with every step of his victorious advance towards the East, is tearing it further apart. Millions of German soldiers, as the first representatives of civilized humanity, are seeing with their own eyes what happened since the last emigrant had arrived with the last news of this gigantic tortured country. What our soldiers have seen, and are ~~relating~~ telling to us in word and picture, is far more dreadful than we ever feared, worse than imagination had been able to anticipate.

4. They saw in the first place, men living in a misery defying any description. They found villages in whose decrepit hovels people vegetated, whose senses had become deadened and blunted in a reign of terror lasting for decades; people whose standard of life ~~simply~~ cannot be measured by the scale of culture and civilization, let alone by that of the ~~twentieth~~ 20th century which so many of us deeply wish to become the ~~sanctuary~~ century of Socialism. They ~~encountered~~ met men who had been told of German soldiers as murderers or even sadistic perverts to arouse in these miserable outcasts the primitive instincts of self-preservation like hounds trained to attack men.

8. Even worse than the marks of the mental, economic and social terror exercised by the Jewish Commissars were those of physical terror which the German Army ~~encountered~~ met along the roads of its victory. A few hours only before the fall of Lwow, Bolshevist agents, including even women, gave vent to their hatred and fury against helpless Ukrainian prisoners. Intoxicated with blood-lust, it seems, these monsters ~~in human shape~~ fell upon their victims with machine-guns, pistols and knives. Nor was murder the worst of the atrocities perpetrated. Deeply shaken, the P.K. reporters stood before prisons, in which the ~~masses~~ bodies of violated and murdered Ukrainians were piled up by the hundred, or even by the thousand. Heart-rending scenes took place when ~~the~~ bereaved relatives searched for their dear ones, or found them. The events in ~~Brest-Litovsk~~ Lwow are paralleled by ~~parallelled with~~ those in Brest Litovsk,

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Dubno, and many other places.

Pictures have been taken of a part, at least, of the scene of horror found by our soldiers. Many German newspaper editors must be confronted with the question as to whether publication of these photographs is possible at all. So far do they exceed the limits of our imagination that one is tempted to pass them over in silence. But silence would be cowardice, and would be a betrayal of the victims of those debased monsters, a betrayal of humanity. If a system, and a devilish power that surrounds itself with such crimes, the world, unable to forestall these crimes must, at least, summon the courage to face them in their full extent in order to prevent any possibility of a future repetition. To close one's eyes now when the great contest is afoot, means to stay the hand of those who are out, once and for all, to bolt the doors of the hell that looms behind the alleged Soviet paradise.

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[The evidence of letters reaching us from the front, of P.K. reporters and soldiers on leave shows that, in this struggle in the East, not one political system is pitted against another, not one view of life is fighting another, but that culture, civilisation, and human decency make a stand against the diabolical principle of a sub-human world.] We feel deep compassion with the Ukrainian people which has borne so much suffering in its history and which, in these days, wears mourning for scores of thousands of men and women tortured to death. We shudder at the thought that ~~it was the intention of~~ the Soviet rulers intended to wield the scourge of this bloody terror in our ~~own homeland~~, in Germany. We shudder at the thought that, had Stalin realised his plans, these outrages would have been committed in German towns.

[In these days of early summer, the traveller through Germany's old and new provinces, Reich's new provinces flourish] c.h.

~~In these days of early summer~~, he sees the peaceful work accomplished in town and country in the midst of war under the protection of the German armed forces; he sees provinces where war had been raging only a year ago, showing new signs of flourishing life and prosperous construction; he sees, how men and women with happy faces carry on their work in stately towns and villages, on well-tilled fields and carefully cultivated vineyards; and he will then understand the full sig-

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nifigance of that peace despite war, and that security despite danger.

This Germany, great and beautiful, was the goal of hundreds of Soviet divisions which had been concentrated on our Eastern border. It was the goal of those very commissars, who are now called to account for the atrocities perpetrated against the peoples under their sway. (It was only the Fuehrer's decision to strike in time, that saved our homeland from the fate of being overrun — by those sub-human creatures, and our men, women, and children from the unspeakable horror of being their prey.) Now only can we fully understand the meaning of those sentences of the Fuehrer in his appeal on Sunday, in which he said that he had observed for months in silence the danger brewing in the East, - a danger being shattered by the blows of the German armed forces to the blessing of Europe and of the world.

END OF BULLETIN.

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A095772

PLEASE FILE

INDEXED

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SUB-EDITED AT 01 00
BY Mueller
CHECKED BY AAS

(1A)

1A(x) cont

DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATIONS); 1571 m.; [illegible] kc; GERMAN FOR GERMANY: 1945 (16 mins): 10.7.41:
ANNOUNCER: BMK HANDED IN: 12.55

S.H.

HANS FRITZSCHE.

Bolshevik Atrocities

Dear listeners, Before the eyes of the German people, more and more of the veil is lifted which concealed the Soviet paradise from the glances of the world. The first reports from Lvov which described the dastardly deeds of the withdrawing Bolsheviks had already acted like a signal. We all held our breath for a moment when the first pictures showed details of the terrible crimes which Jewish commissars, acting in the name of the Soviet Star, had committed against Ukrainians for the one and only reason that they were Ukrainians. For one moment the world did not know how to react to these ghastly impressions which the foreign correspondents transmitted. Then, however, one piece of horrible news followed the other. Wherever the German soldiers went in the country which the Soviet rulers had dominated partly for two years, partly for more than two decades, they encountered the traces of deeds which a normal human being, acting from a healthy instinct, at first refuses to see, because they are too despicablex - deeds which he later forces himself to see if he is a decent and honest fellow and thinks for a while; finally he makes the holy resolve to give his aid in the final destruction of those who are capable of such dastardly acts. In the meantime a whole stream of news about such Bolshevik atrocities has poured over the German people. Not only the propaganda companies describe what the German soldier saw; no, the first field post letters have reached home, letters which were written under the impression of what their writers saw; the first wounded and one or the other man detailed for home duties [abkommandiert) have come back and they are telling their acquaintances what they have experienced. While the experienced camera reporter or editor still

Read To Two Pages

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keeps to his repertoire of words which served him perhaps for years to describe many good or evil things, the non-professional story-teller, the soldier, the officer trained for cool observation, or the reservist who has been torn away from his profession renders the experience which has shaken him so deeply in a much more direct form; thus his story is perhaps even much more impressive. To-day the wave of enlightenment about the true face of Bolshevism is setting upon the German people. In the Soviet Union and from time to time even in America the attempt has been made to doubt the truthfulness of the reports on the Bolshevik atrocities discovered in the Soviet Union. The Bolshevist agitators make no effort to deny that in the towns thousands, in the villages hundreds of corpses of men, women and children have been found, who had been either killed or tortured to death. Yet the Bolshevik agitators allege that this was not done by Soviet commissars but by German soldiers. Now we Germans know our soldiers. No German woman, father or mother require proof that their husband or their son cannot have committed such atrocious acts. They would regard it as an offence if one denied such nonsense, But - and we can say it with pride - so many peoples have seen the German soldier in a situation in which no exterior law, only the law in his own breast was there to prevent him from certain deeds; so many peoples have seen the German soldier in his victory that it would be ridiculously unnecessary to deny the Soviet swindle about German atrocities for their benefit. Therefore the Bolshevik atrocities and the traces of the fruits of Soviet methods discovered by German soldiers in occupied areas have given the world a measure by which to value the struggle in the East for which, together with Germany, Italy and Finland, Hungary and Rumania, as well as so many volunteer formations, from Holland and Belgium for instance, from Norway and many other countries, have presented themselves. In the German people the experience which millions of its sons have had in these weeks of the struggle against the Soviet Union, has created the feeling that this war is not simply a war against an enemy power as such, but a war waged in the name of all those who deserve to be called human beings against the organisation of bestialised sub-human beings; a war in which not only the German family, the German territory and the German culture are being

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defended but family, civilised countries and culture of all peoples as such. That is the position in which the German people finds itself today; that is the significance of its struggle.

I.C. c.h. — U.S. Occupation of Iceland: Inspired By International Jewry

It is in this position, in the course of this struggle, that Mr. Roosevelt ~~suddenly comes along, he~~ who for more than a year has been ~~running after us~~ either provoking or begging to be provoked and who is telling ~~the~~ US citizens ~~of the United States~~ the last stupidest nursery tales about alleged German intentions to conquer the American continent, - ~~this Mr. Roosevelt who professed the desire to protect the Western Hemisphere,~~ comes along and occupies the island of Iceland ~~in the Eastern half of this earth.~~ When we Germans ~~in the course of the last months and years~~ in the past defended ourselves against the unqualified abuse flung against us by certain circles in the New World, and when we in the course of this defence stated that the people concerned were either members or mercenaries of international Jewry, then there were indignant screams and they said that no such thing as international Jewry existed, ~~except in the sense of the community of all those Jews of all nationalities who were desirous to be left to pray in peace and innocence from their Creator.~~ Those, however, who were abusing Germany were the total of the free citizens of the New ~~United States.~~ Well, they can tell us what they like but no-one can shake our conviction that the occupation of Iceland at the very moment when we, in the name of civilised humanity, are finishing off Bolshevism, is the best proof of the unified directives of international Jewry throughout this whole war, ~~that has ever been given.~~ ~~Roosevelt was only re-elected last year because he made his electors how generously and radically he was keeping out of the danger zone of war, [illegible] An example was the order to American ships prohibiting them from entering war zones. Once he was re-elected his Jewish advisors drove him further and further in the direction of the fighting.~~ There are few cases in history of Roosevelt's method of taking small steps carried out with the help of smart and unscrupulous propaganda; this policy led from the security of peace, threatened by no-one, to the nearness of war. This policy is a perfect example of the way in which a ~~band~~ few Jewish wire-pullers turn more than a hundred million people slowly by jerks in a direction which they do not desire.

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But no advantages will spring for international Jewry from this action of Roosevelt. The decision on the New Europe, which came into being last year in Western Europe, which now is being successfully defended on the Continent against the attempted attack by the colossal military machine of the Soviets and which cannot be reversed by England as ~~[illegible]~~ recent months prove, ~~this decision on the New Europe~~ cannot be undone by America either. ~~All~~ that remains of Roosevelt's transaction is the revelation of the lying swindle about the alleged defence of the Western Hemisphere, the exposing of the lie about an alleged request by Iceland for an American occupation - which American journalists themselves have rectified - and, ~~[illegible]~~ for all the world to see, the blemish on Roosevelt who wanted to give aid to Bolshevism and plutocracy, both attacked simultaneously, in a moment which, ~~[illegible]~~ if from no other, then at least from the political point of view, was extremely ill-chosen, because ~~[illegible]~~ it ~~[illegible]~~ utterly compromises the one who gives the aid.

Bolshevik Godlessness and English Hypocrisy

~~In these~~ During the last days the other regime, too, has also compromised itself in this Jewish united front of Godless and hypocrits, of Communists and fat moneybags. These extremes touch - they are made of the same dirt. According to Swedish reports, a picture has been published in the English press recently, showing the Soviet Ambassador Maisky visiting the Cathedral of St. Paul, where he is seen talking with the dean, or perhaps praying with him - one never knows. This Maisky, a Jew, was honorary member of the Godless Movement in the Soviet Union. He praised as a sign of progress that in Moscow alone thousands of churches, regardless of their artistic treasures, were either destroyed or given not only ~~for~~ worldly but ~~for~~ particularly profane uses, while the priests were murdered under tortures. Now that Bolshevism and democracy are going hand in hand against real human progress, and against National Socialism, ~~he enters a cathedral without dynamite in his hands.~~ Now he greets the dean not with a revolver but with a friendly grin. This situation is perhaps more surprising for the Dean of St. Paul's in London or for the good Maisky than for us.

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We have always thought it possible that one day the Godless and the hypocrit would lovingly fall into each other's arms. Nor ~~We do~~ are we surprised ~~but an yelle~~ when we hear from Moscow, and ~~xxxx~~ from Swedish sources, that ~~the~~ "Isvestia" and ~~the~~ "Komsomolskaja Pravda" give the solemn promise that in future religious people in the Soviet Union are no more to be oppressed and that the Association of Godless is to be dissolved as not in accordance with the times.

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Apart from the fact that the Soviet Regime will, in the near future, have no more chance to oppress religious people, we cannot see anything unnatural in this alliance and association of Bolshevik Godlessness and English hypocrisy. ~~When in Germany the State which had been destroyed from the outside and undermined from the interior~~, in the hour of need at last stabilised ~~the~~ power and the unity of the people and when ~~it~~ denied people the right to ~~to~~ base and justify the formation of a large political party on, for instance, their religious creed - when the English in the name of God protested against our stabilising ~~the establishment~~ a ~~of~~ real freedom of religious faith, which was done to defend ourselves against any compromise in worldly and spiritual matters - we all knew that these people who spoke of God were not meaning God at all, but their own power and Germany's impotence, their riches and Germany's poverty. The Jew is a master in the art of transformation. While on one hand making use of economic Liberalism as a foundation for his power, ~~to find realisation of his demand for world supremacy by international finance and in so doing appeared as a generous hypocrite~~, he was, on the other hand, perfectly capable of playing on the Revolutionary instrument and ~~of~~ lead the millions who were seeking ~~freedom~~ liberation from Jewish Capitalism into the slavery of Jewish Bolshevism. At the moment they are racking their brains in London whether or not to play the Internationale as the Soviet Anthem. Children, don't get excited! Play it. It really doesn't matter. You have exchanged brotherly kisses with Bolshevism when you formed a conspiracy against Germany, which was a conspiracy against the best forces of human progress. Now stand together and fall together!

~~END OF BULLETIN.~~

MW.

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SUB-EDITED AT 12.15
BY
CHECKED BY

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ZEESEN (GERMAN HOME STATIONS), 31.22m, ~~9610 kcs~~ IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY, 19.45 (15 min) ;
12.7.41

~~CODED~~ ~~D/F'd~~ ~~HANDED IN~~

(RECEPTION ~~WAS BAD IN PARTS~~ for)

Stereotyped

[Lull in Operations: ~~Enemy Propaganda~~ British Propaganda ~~Mistakes~~ Patience]

Hans Fritzsche.

All th~~e~~ ~~during the whole course~~ of this war, - ~~except~~ apart from naval and air operations which ~~were~~ have been continuous - there times of greatest activity and times of apparent calm have been alternating.

A095779

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Mr Roosevelt would then have known that an exchange of telegrams with Kalinin would not help the Bolsheviks, but rather reflect on him. Perhaps ~~the Archduke (crowned) King Haakon~~ Alas, no guardian angel warned ~~him (" welcome")~~ King Haakon not to make the statement, disseminated afterwards by the British wireless, which culminated in the remark that the fight of the Bolsheviks against Germany was also his fight.

Time Ripe For A European Monroe Doctrine

The democrats may get a few puppets to move in Europe, but they are wrong if they think that they can create confusion in the fight against Bolshevism. On the contrary, the more evident it becomes that resistance against the cleaning up and reconstruction of Europe emanates form another continent the stronger, the European feeling of solidarity becomes. It is not a mere chance but more like a signal that today the Spanish newspaper "Informaciones" writes that the time has come for the creation of a European Monroe Doctrine. On account of USA interference, Japan has already formulated an Asiatic one. Young Europe may claim the same right. When Churchill started the war he promised the British public that it would not be a war against Germany but only a war against a small German party; meanwhile it has become evident that Churcill's war is no longer a war against Germany but a war against Europe.

END of BULLETIN.

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3. The [illegible] propaganda reminds us of what we have heard each time there was a slight interval in the fighting. It is merely a camouflage for the ruins of destroyed hopes and an attempt not to show up people who are keeping in the background.

Roosevelt-Kalinin Telegram Exchange

4. Mr Roosevelt has exchanged telegrams with Kalinin without noticing that the halo which he was so careful to wear round his own head has gone a bit awry. He was so careful to keep it nicely polished, so that it might shine all the brighter the darker his own methods became. Roosevelt evidently considers Bolshevism just a form of Government like any other. If his confidential attaché Mr Donovan had not gone to a night club in Sofia and lost his document case there, and if he had looked around a bit in Europe during his stay he could have reported to Mr Roosevelt that Bolshevism was active in many countries, in Rumania and Hungary, in several Balkan countries, in Italy, in Spain, etc., in the countries of the North and even in Germany. (Monitor's note; As far as this was audible at all it seems to refer to past years.)

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During the times of activity in the ~~co-ordinated~~ different campaigns carried out by the German armed forces the important and breath taking news used to be crowded into a few days . This did not mean that during the long intervals between the different operations there was nothing going on; on the contrary, quite a lot was happening, but it did not suit our purpose to talk about it prematurely, so that the enemy should not know ~~before we were striking~~ where the next blow would fall . If during extensive operations, after days when a great many names and figures were published, laconic statements, more usually, this did not mean that there was no fighting going on.

2. It is a strange thing that during apparent lulls in the campaign or during periods when there has not been much concrete news given out by us, the same thing invariably recurs in enemy propaganda: they take a breather again and with a voice still trembling from yesterday's fright , they talk about the supposed great turn of events to our disadvantage. You will all remember these tactics if you recall how, after the Polish campaign, the British reckless propaganda of victory sang about the Siegfried Line; how, Reuter's reports from Norway, which were also published in the German press, became exaggerated after Lillehammer because Andalsnes did not follow immediately. Remember further Dunkirk and British propaganda about the Weygand Line, about the fighting in North Africa, Greece, and Crete.

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The British could not deny our news but whenever there was a slight interval they always made an attempt to belittle it. It is really quite dull, no new ideas ever occur to them. Just now, when for a few days not much has been reported by the High Command, the same British technique is employed again. It is after all only 48 hours since the German High Command communique reported that the number of prisoners taken in the East ammounted to more than 400,000, and the booty included over 7,600 armoured vehicles, guns over 6,000 and destroyed planes (6233). Moscow Propaganda Taken At Face Value In Britain

A few sentences insuddible, and for a few minutes a very bad reception) Whatever the Moscow Jews invent seems to be taken at its face value in England. Some old General in London has been dug out and he now quotes as an expert some Moscow tale that Rumanian hospitals are not big enough for the many wounded Germans. This story reminds you of the Flanders battle when German losses were multiplied a hundredfold by our enemies. Our statement of the number of prisoners we had taken is described as a propaganda trick to comfort our population. If our enemies deceive themselves we have no objection.

"Isvestia" wrote in a leader that the German Air Force has not had any successes. We can only conclude that the 6233 destroyed Soviet planes must have vanished into thin air. There is another propaganda story: Our newspapers published an appeal to people to come at the correct time when film reels from the war in the East were being shown as the audience present did not wish to be disturbed by late comers. This statement reached America and from there was disseminated in the form that people were leaving the cinemas while these news-reels were being shown.

When we now show by documents and illustrations the horrors which were committed in Russia and which our soldiers saw for themselves it is stated that all these proofs are forgeries which we had been preparing since February of this year. Further lies come from two American agencies, one of them saying that German soldiers use poison bombs (Giftstoffbomben) and the other, U.P., that wounded Soviet soldiers had been thrown into boiling water. It proves that there are always gullible people ready to listen to the lies of Moscow Jews. All this cannot detract from the fact that - apart from all political and ideological reasons - the atrocities alone which we discovered make the German fight against Bolshevism a crusade for the sake of civilisation.

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SUB-EDITED A. 0010
BY Collins
CHECKED BY ✓

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DEUTSCHLANDSENDER: (GERMAN HOME STATIONS): 1571 m. : IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY: 18.45 (16 mins) 19.8.41.

Reichs Welle

Office centre

HANS FRITZSCHE

THE CLACKING PROPAGANDA WHEELS

In one of the Reichs' south-eastern districts it is a custom to protect the grapes in the vineyards from the birds by setting up wheels with wooden rattles. The wind sets these wheels in motion; a soft breeze produces a melodious clapping of wood against wood, which becomes a furious noise during storms. [People living in the wine of wind-clappers are so accustomed to this clapping for years used for scaring birds, that they no longer notice it. 154

Special
notice of this noise, but presumably news of the harmlessness of the clack and rattle has spread even in sparrow circles during the course of centuries. Perhaps - why not ? - sparrow mothers in the land of rattling wheels believe that friendly humans only made this invention to lull sing a melodious cradle song for young sparrows. Anybody who for years had his ears filled with the clacking of British - and now also Bolshevist - propaganda wheels, who once heard them softly tickling, then grow in crescendo in the storm of war, and who finally during the last eight or ten days listened to the furioso provoked by the German victory of victory, feels compelled to draw a comparison between the harmless/scarecrows of those vineyards and the cacophonous wheels of the "unselfish" guardians in the gardens of culture, civilisation and liberty.

Office centre

THE RIGHT POINTS

Last week two thieves met somewhere in the Atlantic -

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~~gentlemen"). They wanted to confer how to defend, in the name of Democracy, the right~~ but ~~plutocratic interests in the world against those European peoples which now have awakened. The two were Churchill and Roosevelt.~~ They agreed on eight points which apparently sounded sweetly in their ears. They said ~~that firstly~~ their countries wanted no territorial aggrandisement ~~of any kind.~~ Now, in Europe the sparrows chirp on all roofs : " You ~~old~~ honest old Atlantic sea-dogs - if somebody, like England, first gulped down one fifth of the earth, ~~then and intended to reserve the remainder for himself in case his appetite should revive,~~ and/~~then~~ began to feel twinges of indigestion, he would swear any vow of abstinence. ~~so as to deceive Nature clamouring for her own.~~"

~~The two benefactors of mankind at sea said secondly that~~ they wished for no territorial changes unless they were explicitly demanded by the nations affected ~~themselves.~~ Europe sighs wearily : "this is the old cradle song ~~once sung by Hitler~~ ~~when you will remember the German people insisted on being divided between two German States and eight foreign countries at Versailles. Or was the story somewhat different ?~~

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Thirdly, ~~Hitler~~ the democratic propaganda wheels clacked a promise ~~according to which~~ every nation had a right to the form of government ~~acceptable to, and desired by it. Well~~ so the British declaration of war was a mistake after all, ~~since~~ the British stated that the German form of government was the reason for the war !

Fourthly, the propagandists in the Atlantic promised all nations access to world trade and raw materials. With profound emotion Europe remembers a similar Anglo-American promise in 1918, ~~In fulfilment of that pre-parallel promise,~~ which caused ~~eight million~~ 8,000,000 unemployed ~~starved~~ in Germany. ~~They had been promised access to world trade and raw materials but they~~ They were ~~not allowed even prevented from having access to~~ the trade and raw materials of their own homeland until they ~~made short shrift and~~ took them ~~to the utter astonishment of Churchill and Roosevelt.~~

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The two witch-doctors further promised perfect collaboration between all nations for the advancement of social progress. Quite so, social progress ought

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to be internationally controlled, for it cannot be admitted that ~~a country like Germany stabilises~~ Germany has established national socialism, ~~all by itself and with this~~ which idea carried away a whole continent. ~~Or no, rather~~ No, England must decide what is social; ~~and what is not;~~ it is England who, in her Manchester Liberalism, considered the millions of workmen driven from the land ~~and emigrated into~~ to the towns as ~~as much~~ so much industrial material ~~equal to coal, iron or machinery.~~ The future meaning of the word " social" has also to be decided by the USA, the country which invented trusts and multiplied them in spite of its own anti-trust laws; the country which incidentally manoeuvred the ~~mk~~ wealth of a whole nation into the hands of two or three Jewish bankers ~~who hold sway over the lives of the people. Jews at that by granting or refusing loans have the power to make countries go to waste or flourish, to decide on war or peace, without the slightest interference from the democratically elected Government of the simple voter himself. This is the~~ This is the brand of socialists which the world obviously needs !

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GERMANY WILL GUARANTEE EUROPEAN SECURITY

The two honorary aryans among the "social" plutocrats ~~further~~ expressed ~~their~~ hope for a peace which would enable the people of all countries to live ~~a life~~ free of fear or want.

A095786

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Certainly, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, we are just about to put this into practice within Europe, ~~after you for 15 years have tried to do so in vain, or rather successfully prevented it. The two of you continued by saying~~ you said that such a peace ought to enable everybody to sail the seas in freedom. ~~Now, one man's meat is another man's poison.~~ If ~~the~~ one person ~~man takes the liberty of the~~ closing alone a free ocean by ~~means of~~ a hunger blockade he has no right to be astonished when the other person sinks his arms, munition and food supply ships. ~~It is then futile to ask who blockades whom, the decisive fact is that~~ the European continent is able, if necessary, to provide its own armament and food supplies while the British Isles could never do the same. Mr. Churchill ought to have remembered two years ago ~~and not to-day only that~~ for Europe the freedom of the seas is a useful and agreeable adjunct, while ~~for~~ to England the prerequisite of her very existence. If somebody possesses Gibraltar, Suez, Aden, Hong Kong and ~~God knows what~~ other ~~important and~~ indispensable sea passages, ~~in the various continents,~~ he is as

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foolish to talk of the freedom of the seas as a plutocrat is ~~foolish~~ to talk of ~~nat~~ socialism.

Finally, ~~those~~ two prophets ~~in the watery deserts~~ announce that they are going to think over the use of ~~violence~~ force in the world ~~altogether on principles~~. ~~Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, - this is really a matter of urgency !~~ For, ~~of~~ centuries England has used or abused force throughout the world ~~and imposed violence on the nations of various continents~~, starting with ~~brutal~~ armed oppression and suppression and ending with subtle ~~finely worked out~~ financial slavery. Now, when this thoughtless abuse of ~~violence by England~~ force has led to England's fall on the European continent, this country promises to - think over the use of ~~violence~~ force. ~~(Very ironical in fiection).~~ This well-meant intention comes too late : Europe has thought it over for itself ~~and has even drawn its conclusions from its thoughts, conclusions associated with the names of Andalsnes, Dunkirk, Pyrenus, and Crete. Europe will not stop~~ England may think over whatever she wishes to, ~~but, as far as Europe is concerned, with a single reservation as far~~ as Europe is concerned, this thinking over must ~~remain on the level of mere thoughts and~~ not become action.

~~Thus we come to the conclusion that~~ Churchill's and Roosevelt's clacking propaganda wheel does not frighten a single little sparrow in Europe. The clacking of the wheel sounds familiar, even though ~~out of the~~ 14 spokes, six of Wilson's time are missing, ~~six have gone the way of all flesh, we are quite ready to accept the sound as if it were fully orchestrated, we are quite kind people really ! Only~~ we take the liberty of drawing attention to a small detail. If somebody was unable in two years to overcome an adversary, ~~on whom he wages a war of annihilation,~~ and is forced to realise that this adversary has won an unassailable position for himself, it is a sign not of strength but of weakness when he has to resort to the use of scarecrows and tells the other man: "Be good, drop your arms, I won't do anything to you." This is just as ridiculous as the clacking of Moscow propaganda wheels which try to drown the undeniable

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successes of the German army with stupid, ~~and~~ empty phrases.

MOSCOW JOINS IN THE CLACKING

In their desperate panic, the Bolsheviks announce that ~~one after the other~~ the leading military or political ~~personages~~ figures ~~whatsoever~~ have in Germany ~~xxx~~ fallen or been shot, only ~~after~~ to tell a few days ~~to add the information~~ later that they are, if not dead, ~~xxx~~ at least under arrest. In one of these cases they asserted lately that ~~even though all these reports xxx had been wrong and~~ the man concerned was neither dead nor arrested, but had lost both ~~of his~~ legs in a car accident. The ~~Bolshevik~~ wheels are clacking in Moscow and ~~in~~ London, and the song always sounds the same. Whenever ~~one of~~ our enemies loses a decisive battle ~~the victory~~ ~~which he had already announced, he~~ they start talking of everything else under the sun ~~except the matter under discussion.~~

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Yesterday a ~~commentator of the~~ BBC commentator ~~told his countrymen that, in his opinion~~ said the general situation in Russia could not be better; ~~yesterday, too,~~ Reuter reported ~~in a special despatch from Moscow~~ that the German advance in the Ukraine had been halted; Early to-day London ~~declared that~~ said Stalin had shrewdly decided, ~~in his gloomy shrewd realism,~~ to sacrifice the industrial region ~~in order~~ to save the army. New York, however, ~~commented already~~ had said the day before yesterday that the Germans were hiving off ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the Russian territory, ~~xxxx xxx~~, and the Bolsheviks themselves admitted that they were hard pressed. To-day ~~when~~ the High Command ~~had~~ announced in the ~~the special communiqué~~ that the whole Ukraine West of the Dnieper is in our hands, ~~and~~ that eight Soviet warships including a battleship of 37,000 tons ~~xx~~ had been captured ~~on~~ the stocks, that ~~moreover~~ 60,000 prisoners have been accounted for ~~in~~ Uman; ~~and~~ to-day when, by the loss of Krivoi Rog the ~~Kardashex~~ Bolsheviists lost 61 per cent of their iron ore production, ~~and~~ the London praying wheel goes clacking: ~~this afternoon~~ "all this may be true, but it has no real importance because the Bolsheviists ~~lacked~~ no longer had any store ~~on~~ laid by those warships and that iron ore." It is always the same monotonous melody. While we are fighting ~~over~~ Over ~~the~~ ~~country like~~ a territory, ~~Poland, the Norwegian coasts, Holland, Belgium, France, North Africa, Serbia or Greece, the object of the fighting is of such decisive~~ it is of such importance that England, or ~~England's~~ her ally, will never, never

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abandon it under any circumstances. As soon as we have won, ~~and completely conquered, the Channel Coast or else the iron ore basin of Krivoi Rog, or the Dnieper land, or Nikolaev, of such great value a moment ago, are of course~~ ~~its territory is~~ of no importance whatsoever. For God's sake! ~~xxx~~ is there no one in London or Moscow to change the record? ~~Is it necessary to commit sacrilege against Wilson? Is it necessary to try Marshal [illegible] Dudenny, now hurtled back driven back behind the Dnieper shortly after the recipe of Dunkirk, and to give him a dressing of oil, vinegar and laurel, perhaps to prepare him for the Order of the Bath (M.B.: Pan on Order of Bath) which is reserved for such a s.o.s?~~

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Europe

42. ~~New York~~ is engaged in a fight for its ~~xx~~ own territory and its own existence. One nation after the other has been pushed ~~forward~~ on against us; we have overcome them one after the other, and now their best forces are in our ranks. Where expeditionary forces, bombs and blockade fail no ~~xx~~ scarecrow from recent or past times can have any effect!

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END OF BULLETIN.

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INDEXED

SUB-EDITED BY [illegible] AT [illegible]

CHECKED BY [illegible]

Mi26 Pleas. (1A) File.

DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATIONS) 1571m: ~~191 kcs~~: IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY: 18.45: (15 mins): 30.3.41.

~~BASIC~~ DATE. ~~HANDED IN:~~

[Hitler - Mussolini meeting]

Hans Fritzsche

1. The meeting between the Fuehrer and Duce on the 15 ~~Eastern Front, their joint five-day's sojourn in the fighting zone and the~~ closing ~~final statement which was issued after the conclusion of their conferences,~~ mark an event of exceptional importance. When National Socialism in Germany and Fascism in Italy, ~~in complete independence of each other,~~ began the struggle for the renewal of their nations, many common links soon became evident. The strongest ~~link~~ was that both realised the necessity for ~~radically~~ overcoming Bolshevism. ~~Bolshevism in all its varieties and shades remained the most dangerous enemy of national rebirth. It had to be overcome, and~~ It was indeed eliminated ~~finally~~ in both countries. It was then an inevitable ~~and natural~~ development that ~~after the disadvantages of this task~~ the two nations, united in their modern conception of the State, collaborated actively ~~wherever necessary~~ to counter ~~the dangerous growth of~~ the Bolshevik menace in other European countries, ~~after it had been removed within their own countries.~~ ~~Only~~ Because New Germany and New Italy were ready for ~~positive~~ joint action ~~and for sacrifices,~~ Bolshevism failed to conquer an offensive base in Western Europe in addition to its powerful bastion in Eastern Europe, when it believed that its hour had come in Spain. If ~~yesterday~~ England/is forced today to acknowledge ~~full of disillusionment,~~ disillusionment, that even her Bolshevik Ally cannot redeem her lost position in Europe for her; if ~~on the contrary~~ it becomes obvious that England's appeal to Bolshevism has united ~~the whole of~~ Europe in a hitherto unknown way, this is not only the outcome of the victories won in this war, but also the success of years of Italo-German anti-Bolshevik policy. ~~and enlightenment jointly~~

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~~carried on by Germany and Italy.~~

It is therefore ~~symbolic~~ significance that the Fuehrer's and Duce's conference ~~after two months of war~~ took place on that Front where the peoples of Europe have found themselves in the common struggle against the common danger, ~~after many obstacles and perplexities~~. This is indeed a fact: on the battlefields of the ~~incredibly bitter~~ struggle against Bolshevism, European union is born, ~~Thus did the Munich~~ the union after the last war was ~~achieved neither by those who dreamed of Pan-Europe, nor by the pacifistics, nor by those~~ ~~publican racketeers who endeavoured to swindle or blackmail each other in Geneva~~.

England seems to be on the verge of realising that no worse service could have been rendered to England's influence in Europe than to advertise its alliance with Bolshevik ~~ideology~~ ideology, with the common slogan of the "Struggle Against National-Socialism and Fascism". England seems to realise now that she has paid a high price for military relief by the Soviet Union, which after all is clearly a temporary relief only; that she has paid the price of renouncing her claim to have a place in the European discussion ~~henceforward~~. In the throes of this frightening realisation, the public organs of once-proud Britain ~~go so far as to~~ incite the European peoples, now slipping out of her grasp, to murder the spokesmen of European collaboration. British policy has always made use of ~~attempted~~ murder plots. ~~Not even the strongest Englishman, who would have fainted if he had been asked publicly to~~ ~~[illegible] assassinations perpetrated~~ Now England has sunk so low that the B.B.C. explicitly appealed to Frenchmen, and yesterday also to Rumanians, to murder their leaders. ~~[illegible]~~ To pin down this appeal shows clearly how weak England has grown; ~~it also proves that the marriage between Bolshevism and Plutocracy is not an invention of wicked German propaganda, but a reality~~.

No wonder that Reuter, ~~as receiving the first report of the Fuehrer-Duce meeting - a report which was a world sensation~~ declared hastily that the world was not interested in the meeting of Hitler and Mussolini, because it was still overshadowed by the meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt. Reuter did not know any details of the meeting, ~~it did not want to know them and, incidentally, it has no business to know them; Reuter's interpretation of~~

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the huge headlines in the Press of all Continents. The only thing it does is to stammer: ~~[illegible]~~ "Don't think it's important, please, please don't think it's important!" It is not clever of the English to recall the Roosevelt- Churchill meeting at this moment, but we are grateful for the hint and take the opportunity to point out the following: When Churchill and Roosevelt met, they were forced to resort to all the paraphernalia of cheap films to make any impression on the world. They employed Bibles and prayer books, the value of which in our opinion sinks below zero in front of the lens of one of those cameras which embody the eye of the world. They allow themselves to be photographed with open mouths singing hymns, to make people believe in their faith, though they are quite ready to forget about it on work days. They made hocus-pocus because they wanted to be talked about.

Such foolish advertising tricks were unnecessary when the creators and representatives of Young Europe met; the world realised without them that it was important that they met. The two democratic hypocrites laboriously produced

(Extract)

Comparing the Hitler-Mussolini meeting with the Atlantic meeting, Fritzsche said the following:

The two men who met in the Atlantic have never themselves fought on a modern battlefield, however many wars they may have caused, waged or prolonged for this purpose they have their allies, auxiliary nations and occasionally, in case of emergency, the troops of their own nations. The two men who met on the Front against Bolshevism have been for years soldiers at the battlefront themselves.

Quod (xvi)

END OF PAGE

[illegible] proposed, as was practical, economic and financial aids.

So we have begun to compare the two meetings we should do it thoroughly. [illegible] Roosevelt and Churchill had not taken part in modern war, in contrast to Axis leaders. END OF PAGE. (attached).

since 1933
How often has not the Fuehrer, just because he knew War, offered disarmament

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IA (xvii)

or at least a reduction of armaments to the democratic statesmen, with the only condition that it was to be bi-lateral. The men who had never been soldiers but were sitting on the ministerial chairs of democratic States, could not even understand him. They were handling explosives, the frightfulness of which they did not realise. The world may rest assured: Europe feels great relief that peace was discussed by democratic delegates at a banquet, who converted themselves into war-mongers on the following day, but that two soldiers who have proved their fighting mettle discuss how to organise peace on the old Continent.

The foundations of New Europe have been strengthened by events which occurred simultaneously with the Fuerher-Duce meeting. The first result of the Atlantic meeting was the cowardly assault of Iran. The accompaniment to the meeting on the Eastern Front consisted of the victory fanfares sounded at the capture of Reval and the sinking, or the destruction, of whole fleets of fleeing Bolsheviks in the Gulf of Finland. Let me only recall the reports of German and Allied advances in the Ukraine and, above all, the proud results of the Finnish fight for liberation, that is to say, the annihilation of two Bolshevik divisions reported yesterday, and the occupation of Viiborg reported to-day in a special announcement. When the Fuehrer conferred the Knight Insignia of this war on Marshal Mannerheim, who already carries the Iron Crosses of the last war, this was but the confirmation of a comradeship in fight and community of fate which goes back for years between the German and the Finnish peoples.

There is no need to teach us Europeans the meaning of Bolshevism. The nations of our continent know what Bolshevism means, they have talked about it for a long time; to-day they act. Frederick the Great has spoken of the dishonesty of the English. It has long been known in Europe what England means. Already Frederick the Great said: "Puritanism was the last large-scale attempt to convert the pirates over there into a cultured nation. The gun went off in the wrong direction: the pirates have turned the Puritans into hypocrites. Only he who reckons from the beginning with the dishonesty of this nation will not suffer disillusionment at the hands of the English. This old knowledge of the British character, which Frederick the Great put into a formula, was set aside by Europe for one and a half centuries.

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1 2 6

To-day England herself has become the task -master which recalls this lesson to the European mind, either by violating small nations or by inciting to murder, but always by her allisnce with Bolshevism. It is the purpose of this war that once and for all the final conclusion should be drawn from this knowledge - the conclusion the details of which have been discussed this week by Hitler and Mussolini.

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19 Lines
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H3310 – 0087

Monitor: ALVENSLEBEN

D:

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Handed in: 21.00

INDEXED

M10

SUB-EDITED AT.....
BY.....
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~~Station~~: DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATIONS)
~~Destination~~: FOR GERMANY

~~Wavelength~~: 1571 m. 191 kcs.
~~Time~~: 18.45.
~~Duration: Date~~: 4.10.41.

IN GERMAN

Talk by Cc

2094

HANS FRITZSCHE:

[Hitler's Speech]

~~Dear Listeners:~~ Those who listened to ~~the words of~~ the Fuehrer yesterday experienced again that miracle, which is surprising every time it recurs, how thoughts and facts form the picture of this one man's work and struggle - which is at the same time the picture of the entire nation's work and struggle. ~~In the course of~~

(+iii)

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In this speech one or the other may have had faint recollections of any one of those many speeches made by the statesmen in the enemy camp, and this recollection was almost plastically enough to feel the whole difference of mettle between this speech of the Fuehrer and those enemy utterances. In the interval during which the Fuehrer made no speech - between 4th May and 3rd October - more than 100 so-called great political speeches had been made by the bearers of responsibility among our opponents. If those 100 speeches were all piled up on top of each other they would still be as a molehill to a mountain. The Fuehrer actually only voiced the feelings of his listeners when he declared that for him and his collaborators it was often like an insult to have anything to do with those Democratic nonentities who cannot look back on one single great achievement in their lives. Thus the Fuehrer was really not at all concerned with those Democratic nonentities yesterday; even his sharp polemics did not give the impression that the Fuehrer was squashing the opponent flat with the onslaught of his poignant arguments - one rather had the feeling that he was showing up the minuteness of the opponent, so as to leave him to the derision of his listeners. Think for instance of the sovereign rebuff for the doubts in the accuracy of the German communiques! The Fuehrer had no need to descend into that arena where unqualified people make themselves ridiculous as critics of the communiques issued by the High Command. He had only to point to the picture presented by the Europe of to-day, which is nothing but one confirmation of the accuracy of the communiques/

2098.

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on the victories won in five campaigns in ~~the course of~~ two years. Every one of those so-called eminently political speeches made in the enemy camp during the last months received their only life from the antithesis, from polemics, from the insults against Germany and her leader, and from ~~the~~ hatred against us. Every one of these speeches was based on negation, on the call for destruction, and the gospel of hatred. The Fuehrer based his speech - as he bases his work and his struggle - on the positive will for ~~construction~~ building up / which gave blood and life to his thesis on the reconstruction of Germany. If the world's warmongers had expected the Fuehrer ~~would~~ to defend himself against the lie, repeated ad nauseum during the last few months, the lie about his unquenchable thirst for world conquest, they were mistaken. In a few dozen brief sentences he simply outlined once more the aims he had set himself when taking power. He hinted that neither these aims nor the means chosen for their realisation would have necessitated a war, and he confirmed the sincerity of this will for peace by the proud words that he had ~~no~~ no need to perpetuate his name by military successes since it had become historical by peaceful deeds. These words shatter the Jewish-Democratic lie about the ~~insatiable~~ insatiable German greed more completely than any long arguments could possibly have done. With this aloofness which is founded on the knowledge of his own position, there was no need for him to insult and malign the opponent, to heap one slander after the other on him - as Winston Churchill does in every one of his speeches - on the contrary, he was in a position to state, when ~~xxx~~ foretelling the annihilation of an opponent, that he regretted this necessity. Truly one felt sometimes that Destiny ~~xxxxxxxx~~ itself was speaking with the words of the Fuehrer. This same aloofness which is so ~~high~~ lofty that no polemics can reach it, shaped those sentences which the Fuehrer spoke about the beginning and the course of the ~~Eastern~~ E. Campaign. How frankly he described the growing anxiety which overtook him when the Bolsheviks concentrated one Division after the other on our frontiers! How openly he described the whole extent of the danger which he averted when he had recognised it! For months we had ~~to~~ to deal with the foolish remarks of those enemy war-rumour ~~reporters~~ reporters, who spoke of embarrassing surprises which the German Command had allegedly experienced in the ~~Eastern~~ E Campaign; of time-tables to which it could not keep, and of alleged plans which had gone wrong. All this spook was swept away by the ~~xxxxx~~ Fuehrer's sober statement that during the 100 days of the ~~Eastern~~ E Campaign everything went

Three days later the Fuehrer shattered all these calculations, for he proved his statement that the enemy's strength is broken with figures of captured and destroyed war material. These figures are so high that even the thought of replacing the thousands and ten thousands of tanks, guns and planes is absurd and ridiculous. On Thursday evening an English General announced through Reuter that the moment would soon come when the Soviets would proceed from the offensive to the defensive. Twenty hours later the Fuehrer informed us that in these very hours a newly-launched operation is again taking place on our Eastern Front as another huge event. The Fuehrer took no notice of the Reuter General, but the Reuter General will not be able to avoid taking notice of the Fuehrer's announcement. Wherever Winston Churchill made his statements about the /and the outlook for the war he never managed without a series of promises, oaths, or solemn declarations, since all his previous forecasts had always proved wrong. The Fuehrer had no need to give weight to his statements on the military situation and outlook by such means. He could limit himself to a simple statement because he knows that his word is valid. As the victor, the Fuehrer is in the happy position to leave it to the enemy whether or not he wishes to believe him. The times of attempted persuasion - so much could be gauged from the Fuehrer's speech - have passed. A man who has proved himself right in the military, political and economical European reality can afford to leave it to the enemy whether or not he wishes to accede and follow his judgement of the position and his valuation of the facts. For us Germans, however, the value of this speech is not in the sphere of discussion with the outer world, but in the fact that the Front spoke to the Home-

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according to plan, that there was no erroneous judgement, except one: it was with regard to the gigantic extent of the Bolshevik preparations against Germany and Europe, and thus to the enormous greatness of the danger which was averted by a hair's breadth. This [redacted] confession [redacted] was concluded [redacted] the proud statement that to-day this opponent has already been broken and will never rise again. Three days before the Fuehrer spoke, Winston Churchill talked in the House of Commons about England's determination to enable the Soviet Union to remain a first-rate military power for an unlimited period. Even on Tuesday the Chief Warmonger in London counted up all those measures which were to be taken to enable Bolshevism to fight on in spite of its losses.

end

(XIV)

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land, and at the same time the Homeland to the Front, through the mouth of Adolf Hitler. On his short visit to the Homeland, the Fuehrer brought with him the thoughts of the fighting troops, their anxieties and their victories, their wants and their successes, and he voiced them openly for the German people; as openly as if there was no outside world listening in. When the Fuehrer at the same time gave the fighting troops the praise and appreciation they deserve by their action and their achievements unique in history, he made himself the spokesman of the Homeland also. Where in the whole world is a statesman who can dare to speak simultaneously in the name of both, and thus to represent the mysterious source of a united nation's strength? For long years we have heard promises in the speeches of Democratic statesmen, promises to improve the social conditions in the highly capitalist States. It was with surprise that we heard from the lips of the guardians of Manchester Liberalism the news of their conversion to Socialism which was alleged to have just taken place. We have often ridiculed the promises made in days of need for the time after the war - which Mr. Churchill scattered from full hands among the workers of England or among the peoples subjected by British Imperialism; promises which have been broken as often as they were given. How different from this empty propagandist lip-service when the Fuehrer, in whose person Homeland and Front are united, outlined the German policy in post-war times by the following words:" When one day this war will be ended, it will have been the German soldier who won it - he who really represents the entirety of our people. The German Homeland will have won it - all those millions of people who are toiling, and these people alone will be decisive for the State." The German people knows that this signifies much more than a promise. It is simply a profession of faith when the Fuehrer said: "When this war is ended I will return from it a far more fanatical National Socialist than ever before." This profession of faith is the result of two years of war, which Plutocracy and World Jewry have waged for the destruction of National Socialism.

END OF BULLETIN.

M.W.

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Monitor: ALVENSLEBEN | D: | R: 1A | Handed in: 21.25

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INDEXED

SUB-EDITED AT 2250
BY Collins
CHECKED BY

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~~Station~~: DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATION) | ~~Wavelength. Frequency. Language.~~: 1571 m ~~191 kc~~ IN GERMAN
~~Destination.~~: FOR GMT ARY | ~~Time.~~: 18.45 | ~~Duration.~~: (14 mins.) | ~~Date.~~: 9.10.41.

Hans Fritzsche.

FURTHER RUSSIAN RESISTANCE FUTILE

~~From Stuttgart.~~ The special announcement which the German Press and ~~the German~~ wireless gave out ~~at noon~~ today ends with a sentence which must have made every ~~one~~ ~~sit up and understand what it means~~ ~~realise the real significance~~. ~~Together~~ with the already encircled ~~formations~~ formation Timoshenko has sacrificed here the last remaining armies of full fighting strength of the total Soviet Front." This sentence is so weighty that ~~in the moment when it was uttered by the High Command of the German armed forces~~, any small polemics should cease, and any discussion ~~with~~ of the various ~~great or small~~ stupidities and lies of the enemy end. As the Reich Press Chief emphasised today, ~~addressing the German and foreign press~~, this sentence means ~~nothing less than~~ that the military outcome of this campaign which began on 22nd June is no more doubtful today, on the 9th October of the same year; the decision is in favour of the German soldier. It is certainly possible that a regime of criminals ~~who have~~ with nothing more to lose will ~~further~~ continue to drive their ~~fanaticised and incited~~ people to resist the ~~victoriously~~ advancing German front; ~~it is certainly possible~~ that the seed of hatred ~~against~~ of Germany and ~~of~~ fear of the Bolshevik Commissars ~~— a seed which was carefully tended for a quarter of a century —~~ will provoke further acts of senseless resistance of the kind we have frequently experienced at other points of the Soviet Union; but against armed forces who have coped with ~~those~~ formations of the Bolshevik armies ~~which were~~ in full fighting strength and with the gigantic ~~amount of~~ ~~trucks~~ war materials, which ~~in the course of~~ during a quarter of a century were pressed out of the sweat, ~~the~~ blood and ~~the~~ tears of 180,000,000 people; against armed forces who dealt with the rolling fortresses of the Bolsheviks - the 52-ton tanks - with tens of thousands of other armoured fighting vehicles, planes and guns; against armed forces who succeeded in all this as the Germans have done, resistance by partisans ~~or xxxx~~

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~~hastily and~~ scantily armed groups is hopeless, ~~it would be more than frivolity; it would be crime. The main point is that~~ since the main bulk of those armies ~~of the total Soviet front which were in full fighting strength,~~ has been broken up, and the remnants ~~have been~~ encircled, an offensive against Germany, and ~~thus~~ therefore against Europe, can no ~~more~~ longer be launched, and the idea to make use of the Soviet Union's reserves of manpower, which ~~are~~ certainly still great, and thus to form new armies, ~~to improvise them~~ is absurd if only ~~in view of the simple fact that~~ because no power on earth can replace the tremendous amount of war material which the German armies destroyed or captured in the East. ~~Other~~ ~~of this~~ in any case, they deprived the opponent. ~~Although in this moment,~~ when the disaster of the Bolshevik armies can no longer be concealed, even in London, the English papers scream that even more supplies must be diverted to ~~him~~ the Soviet Union, that even ~~a~~ danger to England must be risked ~~only~~ to give support to the ally.

A095802

there is not

one reasonable human being ~~on earth~~ who could believe that the German armed forces

could be held with hastily collected war material which first has to be sent round half

the globe, ~~and~~ these same forces could not be held by the wall of iron, steel and concrete

~~and bestialised brutality~~, built up through 25 years. The attempt to do so is doomed

from the ~~very~~ beginning. ~~It can be stated today that~~ England's last Continental

sword, the offensive force of which was weakened in the first immense battles, has been

broken. [The danger ~~that~~ threatened Germany and Europe from the East, a danger the

~~frightening extent~~ immensity of which only revealed itself after the beginning of the struggle,

~~and during its further course~~, has been eliminated. The menace ~~which was constituted~~

~~by the concentration~~ of Timoshenko's, Voroshilov's and Budenny's armies ~~of~~

~~attack~~ - ~~the~~ their ~~elimination~~ was only recently described in a Bolshevik propaganda film

as ~~the~~ entry into Berlin - ~~once~~ exists no more. [We know very well that these

German victories, ~~unparalleled in history~~, have not yet stopped the source of hatred,

which, for a long time, has fed the warmongers and from which this war ~~their wars~~

originated. The international Jewish-Democratic-Bolshevik campaign of incitement

against Germany still finds ~~cover in this~~ or that fox's lair or rat-hole ~~in England~~. We

have seen only too frequently how the defeats suffered by the warmongers only doubled

their senseless ~~fury and their~~ and impotent fury;] but ~~in the course of long years~~ we have

become so used to the permanent lying campaign against us that ~~great force and constant~~

~~and untiring work of enlightenment in the service of truth~~ we suffered the smout-

offensives with equanimity because we saw ~~with increasing clarity with every month~~,

every week ~~of this war~~ how the chances ~~of this~~ for the practical realisation of this

~~fatal~~ infernal hatred diminished. Every time Mr.Churchill acquired a new ally ~~and~~

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~~Set him against us~~ he thought it possible to deal Germany the fatal blow. The result of every one of these actions was a German victory and the further consolidation of a German and finally European position which became increasingly unassailable and unconquerable. When England declared war on us, innumerable German soldiers had to guard a /western/ wall which, by making use of the terrain, sought to protect ~~every square metre of~~ German soil. Today, German soldiers are doing a much simpler guard duty on the Atlantic coast. Today, it is ~~no more~~ not as in 1917 when the English and the Americans could comfortably approach the trenches by boat and by train, ~~up to a few centimetres~~ those trenches from which they could attack us every day. When England declared war on us she still had the Polish string to her bow; she toyed with the idea of a thrust from the north through Scandinavia; she believed to have immense chances in the Balkans and in ~~South-eastern~~ S.E. Europe and finally, she still was in possession of what she believed to be the ~~ace of~~ trump; the Bolshevik card - the mightiest armed forces on earth as regards numbers and material. Today, ~~after two years of war~~ the Polish string ~~to the bow~~ is but an embarassing memory in England; the Scandinavian chance a past error; the explosives heaped up in ~~South-eastern~~ S.E. Europe have been removed at the cost of the assassin and the Bolshevik card has been over-trumped. "BLITZKRIEG" [Not we, but the English, invented the ~~word~~ "Blitzkrieg". This expression was not meant to be an appreciation of the speed ~~of~~ in the various German successes; it was meant as a propagandist warning to us that we could only wage lightning wars, and ~~it was meant~~ as a consolation ~~for~~ to England, conveying the idea that the German display of force was as violent but ~~also~~ as short-lived as a thunderstorm. Today, we can only say: Blitzkrieg or no - this German thunderstorm has cleansed the atmosphere of Europe. It is quite true that the dangers threatening us were eliminated ~~one after the other~~ with lightning speed; ~~but~~ yet in these lightning blows which shattered England's allies on the Continent, we saw not a proof of the weakness, ~~but~~ a proof of the strength and superiority of the Fuehrer's gift as a statesman and military leader; a proof of the German peoples' force; we saw ~~against~~ the proof ~~which proved~~ that no opponent can stand up to the courage, discipline and readiness for sacrifice displayed ~~whom~~ by the German soldier; and we are particularly grateful for these lightning ~~snatched~~ victories because - as the Fuehrer emphasised last Friday - they give us the possibility ~~in~~ of embarking on the organisation of Europe and ~~the~~ of lifting ~~of~~ the treasures of this old continent ~~already now~~ today in the middle of the war, without ~~the necessity of it being necessary for~~ having to keep millions and millions of German soldiers ~~to be~~ on guard, fighting day and night along this or that threatened frontier; and the

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possibilities of this continent are so rich that they suffice for any need of peace or war.] If the English have no other argument to proffer against these final successes, than that they were gained with excessive speed - then we are quite satisfied; and if the English ~~them~~ ask us how we ~~[illegible]~~ the further course of the war, we can only answer: ~~"Good gracious,"~~ we have had such marvellous successes ~~with not talking about any~~ without talking ~~cost~~ of plans that we really ~~had the intention to~~ intended stick to silence in the future too. To rack one's brains about this problem ~~is~~ should be the job of those who declared the war, and whose plans up to now have failed so utterly." We can only see two pictures and nobody can dispute that they are genuine: we see the picture of ~~the third~~ 3rd September 1939, when England, at the head of a dozen European allies, closely encircled Germany; we also see the picture of these days when Europe, ~~[illegible]~~, freed by German soldiers and their allies, drawn from almost all European peoples, stands in powerful unity.

A095805

H3310 - 0098

Beside her she has an uncomfortable neighbour, the small British island which attracts so (one word inaudible) from the more distant world. And we have a sort of feeling just wait and see who will become more uncomfortable to whom; England to the old Continent, or the mighty Continent, with all its resources, ~~with its newly opened up valuable fields,~~ its factories, its power of organisation, its intelligence and culture, to the English islands to which all ~~they is needed~~ for living and fighting must be brought by long and often rather dangerous routes. If England, at the head of all her allies, did not succeed in 1939 in storming the Fortress Germany, then she will never succeed in capturing the Fortress Europe!

END

A095806

2104

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1A 137

Monitor

POPPER

SUB-EDITED A.
BY
CHECKED BY P.

Handed in 4a.2120

~~Station~~ FRANKFURT & BRESLAU. (GERMAN HOME STATIONS)

~~Wavelength~~ 251 & 315.7m.

~~Frequency~~

In GERMAN

INDEXED

For GERMANY

~~Time~~ 1845

~~Duration~~ (15 min.)

~~Date~~ 22.11.41.

Talk by Hans Fritzsche

[Russia, Britain and Germany]

~~Dear listeners,~~

Once again the flight from the distress of the present times into a better future has begun in London and Moscow. The people there shut both eyes so as not to see the fact that, ~~in the course of this week~~ the capture of Kerch ~~in the Crimea~~, and of Rostov on Don, considerably improved the position of the German armed Forces in the East, ~~and their allies~~. That happened at the time of year when, it was asserted, Britain military activity ~~of the Germans~~ would be brought to a standstill. Moscow and London are turning their eyes away from the Eastern Front, which presents a ~~gruesomity~~ less and less delectable picture, and perceive tremendous possibilities - like a fata morgana - on other battlefields; but once you have left the safe ground of reality, ~~once you have forgotten the worries of to-day because of the hopes for to-morrow,~~ then the time is not far off when you disappear into a nebulous future, as for instance, Mr. Eden and Comrade Maisky did, when they had lunch together yesterday, at a surely opulent breakfast table. Probably, between two "care-banishers", Maisky, the Bolshevik Ambassador in London announced that the Soviets intended to base their post-war policy on the closest collaboration with Great Britain.

2103

A095807

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Despite certain difficulties, this could be accomplished with goodwill on both sides. We Germans, when we hear such a sentence, find in it a subtle announcement that the leading Bolsheviks who sent the nations terrorised by them into the fire for England's sake, count with absolute certainty upon the gratitude of the plutocrats, expressed in sparkling money, after they have carried out their duty. Such a word from Maisky makes us think of a broad hint that leading Bolsheviks must be assured a more decent living later on

so selflessly

A 095808

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than that enjoyed by those Kings and Ministers who hitherto lost their countries in England's service, and who now have, after all, only modest means at their disposal in London, or New York. To put it in plain German, we cannot help grinning when Mr. Maisky, in London, speaks of the Soviet Government's intentions after the War, ~~but we grin quietly so that it cannot be heard.~~

[Mr. Eden took the matter in deadly seriousness. In his reply, he said ~~that~~ he could see no reasons ~~should~~ for any conflict of interests between ~~them~~ Britain and the Soviet Union, and he added that it was the ~~most deeply felt~~ wish of the British people to base their relations with the Soviet on a lasting foundation of collaboration. Mr. Eden was so enthusiastic in view of the prospects of future British-Bolshevik community, ~~but perhaps his enthusiasm was due to the wine he had had~~ — that he made a daring jump from the hopes of the day after to-morrow back to the facts of yesterday and the day before, and ~~he~~ did not even realise that he was treading on hot ground. Anthony Eden assured the (sic) Maisky that, in 1935 already, when he visited Moscow, he had stated in conversations with Stalin and Litvinov that there was nothing to divide London and Moscow, but that there was a lot which united them. Eden was so enthusiastic about this possibility of pointing out his own early discovery, that he completely forgot that the relations between Britain and the Bolsheviks had taken on the character of a marriage since 22nd June of this year only. This marriage, though a mesalliance, is nevertheless a lawful marriage. Eden forgot that solemn vows had been taken in Moscow and London to deny strictly and thoroughly before the whole world all previous relations. He waxed lyrically about the 'yes' which he, as match-maker for Great Britain obtained for Moscow as early as 1935. It is quite possible that some English papers, or wireless stations will either deny this statement of Eden's or rebuke and abuse him for it. Therefore, haunted by the fear that Mr. Eden might share the fate of Mr. Halifax, we must put in a word for him. Mr. Eden ought not to be rebuked. After all, he has only done and said what Mr. Churchill also said, who, in a speech made on 9th May, 1938, already declared that England had every reason to be grateful to the Soviet Union because of its anti-Japanese attitude, and that it would be simply foolish to under-estimate the value of that country

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A095809

H3310-0101

H3310-0102

FRANKFURT & BRESLAU. 251 & 315.6 m. 22.11.41. 1845.

(GERMAN HOME STATIONS.)

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as an Ally in the encirclement of Germany.

[It could now be supposed that these utterances of Eden and Churchill were the expression of a merely platonic affection between Bolsheviks and Plutocrats. It could be said that the peaceful Bolsheviks would have refrained, because of their love for peace, from any active consummation of the sympathies established between Moscow and London. That, however, dear Listeners, cannot be done, because just yesterday, an American News Agency, the United Press, released a description from the pen of Caroll, depicting at great length how the Bolsheviks used the breathing space allowed to them by the conclusion of the Pact with Germany. The American reporter who for years travelled in the Soviet Union, extensively describes how, immediately after the conclusion of the German-Russian Pact, the Bolshevik censorship removed open criticism of Germany and Italy from the newspapers, but how, instead, at the Communist Party meetings, the ground was being prepared even more intensely than before for a coming settling of accounts with National Socialism and Fascism. The American journalist further reports how Stalin used the 21 month-duration of the Pact to make his preparations for War. Stalin immediately stopped the production of consumers' goods in the Soviet Union, which had anyway been small enough, in order to transfer skilled workers, engineers, and technicians to armament production. The rulers of Moscow especially increased enormously the capacity of the aeroplane and tank industry. Based on the experiences of the Finnish War early last year, the Army was re-organised, and, in the American's own words, "if the Bolsheviks had had another year's time and if they had used that time equally well, then they would presumably have become invincible."

[Here you have fresh proof of the statements made by the American journalist, Ingersoll, who is, by God, no friend of Germany, and who based his remarks on his experiences in the Soviet Union. On the very day of the conclusion of the Pact with Germany, the Moscow rulers were determined to break the Pact. They were firmly determined to do everything to pounce upon Germany at a suitable moment and thus to breach the protecting wall of European civilisation and culture.

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A095810

H3310-0103

FRANKFURT & BRESLAU. 1845. 251 & 315.6 m. 22.11.41.

GERMAN

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This plan, which according to the information which we now have, was a joint British -Bolshevik one, was foiled perhaps at the last possible moment, by the decision of the Fuhrer on 22nd June.

A095810/1

H3310-0104

The American journalist Caroll only confirms what we knew before for a long time, and what the German soldiers saw with their own eyes. Within the year, the tremendous armament of the Soviet Union would have increased so much that Bolshevism could not have been overcome any more, and would simply have flooded Europe.

The most significant feature of all these utterances made by Maisky, the Bolshevik Ambassador in London, Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and Caroll, the American journalist, is however, the fact that British and Bolsheviks alike, who for more than four months babbled about the cursed assault made by the vile Germans on peaceful Soviet Russia, now think that the moment has come when the further maintenance of this assault theory is no longer necessary. London and Moscow to-day no longer take any pains to deny that they have been playing the same game for years, and that the conclusion of Moscow's pact with Berlin was nothing but a part of this great joint action.

You know, that we, and our work of enlightenment, have been accused of many things. From the enemy's camp, we have been accused, among other things, of dishonesty, and lying. It was asserted that we had suppressed important news and exaggerated the unimportant. We were able to cope with all these accusations. We were always able to refute all these objections because, in the end, the facts themselves vindicated us. There is only one reproach before which we always bowed our heads without objection, even if we had to smile. It is the reproach that our entire work of enlightenment was boring to death. It is the reproach that we Germans are always talking of the same things, we always talk of Churchill and of Stalin, again and again of plutocrats and of Bolsheviks, and again and again of War Guilt, or of the lying War/Rumour News Services of our enemies, while the clever Jews in Moscow and London had always something new and something interesting - amusing combinations, peppery rumours and if they did'nt report truthfully, they reported at least interestingly. I know there are people who find it boring if Mr. Eden is being dragged down from his flight through the clouds of a British-Bolshevik future onto the

A 095811

H3310-0105

FRANKFURT & BRESLAU. GERMAN. 1845. 22/11/41.

'electric chair' of moral execution for the lie about the guilt for the campaign in the East. But we must state that we Germans altogether are waging the same War - the War against Stalin's Moscow, and Churchill's London. We have no intention of achieving political stage-effects, which would entice us away from this supreme theme of all themes or to brilliant disputations about the moon, or about the intentions of the inhabitants of the planet Mars. No, to-day people are not going for walks in Europe where Gretchen could put her famous question. To-day, the fight in the East rages for the last bulwark of the fortress of Europe which even now is impenetrable. This fight is of an unheard-of cruelty. Millions and more millions of people were sacrificed even at a time when the sacrifice had become senseless, and could no longer prevent German victory. It will be of decisive importance for the future of this new Europe that we know that the War which led to Europe's unification had its source not in an Imperialist lust for conquest of the German people, but in the historical necessity - and England bears a share of the guilt for this - to save culture and civilisation of the old continent from the threatening flood of Bolshevism. Maisky, Eden, and Caroll have proved this anew, and the this proof is of much greater interest for us than the fact that British and the Bolsheviks are once more making a noise with promises for the future like a wood full of naked apes.

Till Tuesday.

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H3310-0106

Talk by Hans Fritzsche][Anti-Comintern Conference]

(Familiar description of preliminaries).

(Follows copy) ... [While the tanks, etc.

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H3310-0107

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Monitor Goodman D R Handed in 20.35

SUB-EDITED AT 21.35
BY Rees
CHECKED BY Abbott

1A (XIV)

Station	Wavelength	Frequency	In
Boehmen (German Home Stations)	269.5		German

For	Time	Duration	Date
Germany	18.45	(15 mins.)	25.11.41

[Anti-Comintern Conference]

Talk by HANS FRITZSCHE [Seminar]

1-1

Today, in the New Reich Chancellery in Berlin, there took place a ceremony of world-wide political importance. The Anti-Comintern Pact, which had been concluded five years ago, was prolonged for another five years by the representatives of the States it embraces, and moreover seven new nations adhered to this Pact, namely, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, Croatia, Rumania and Slovakia. The frame of this ceremony is very significant. You proceeded across the red marble of the imposing gallery of the new Reich Chancellery. Outside, in front of the windows there hovered a dull November day, the light of which was blotted out by the festive illuminations of the vast Hall. Every step you took along the long line of windows strengthened in you the impression of the creative power of New Germany's leadership, which had manifested itself in works of peace until plutocrats, democrats and Jews started the war which has now to be fought out, so that the creative power of this present generation may start in on its real task, the task of safeguarding the new Reich of our regenerated nation.

At the end of the gallery there was the bright Ambassadors' Hall, the festive decorations of which were steeped in brilliant light. The Hall was filled with diplomatic representatives of the nations participating in the Anti-Comintern Pact, of the Armed Forces, the town and the Party, as well as with pressmen from the Reich and from foreign countries. With simple, but dignified ceremony, the principle representatives of the adherents of the Pact entered the Hall, took their seats at a large table, were greeted with a few words by Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, and then in their turn made short statements. While the texts of the treaty were being signed and passed on from hand to hand, any participant witness of this ceremony between 12 nations may have recalled

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a memory, a memory of inter-State negotiations which - you would hardly believe it - do not date back centuries or generations, but actually only a few short years. I refer to the assemblies of the League of Nations, or of its Council in Geneva. Whoever has experienced one of these meetings and who now is taking part in this Berlin ceremony, felt that there are whole worlds between the old and the new form of international negotiations.

When the representatives of different nations met in Geneva, there were noisy preparations weeks, or even months, beforehand, during which hundreds of authorised and thousands of unauthorised people had a finger in the pie. They proposed and they formulated, they managed and they supposed, they evolved plans and - they did not carry them out. The preparations for this Berlin meeting, the prolongation of an important pact and the joining of seven further parties to it, were not felt by that part of the world which used to live on the preparations of a democratic meeting of States; but this happening is no surprise to that part of the world which follows attentively and understands the development of the great problems of our times. For these people there was enacted today in Berlin only an obvious conclusion to a natural development.

In Geneva or in the popular holiday resorts for special assemblies of the League of Nations, Locarno, Lugano, etc., these meetings did not last for two hours, but for as many weeks; but the result of these two weeks was forgotten already when the clock of world history had advanced by another two minutes. Whoever listened to the speeches in Berlin today was ready to admit that at League Assemblies addresses were much longer, much more high-sounding and much more elegant. Did it not happen that a single sentence uttered by a master of rhetoric at the League of Nations resounded throughout the world, as soon as it was spoken, as words alone without action? This happened when Aristide Briand exclaimed " A bas les canons! " At that time a paid soothsayers claque, who knew better, and millions of idealists expressed their enthusiastic approval. The idealists alone took seriously the sentence which the speaker, carried away by his words, had perhaps at that moment really meant, but which could never be translated into reality because the speakers and principal actors of these international conferences were firmly resolved to smash the other man's guns as much as possible, but under no circumstances their own.

3.

All these words, which seem to be spoken in sheer idealism, were nothing but the flowers and wreaths which the masters of the world of that time intended to lay on the graves

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BOEHMEN GERMAN 18 45 25

of the nations under their yoke. The successors of the man who had uttered the slogan "A bas les canons!" were, to their own disadvantage, not ready to disarm when the Fuehrer offered them the only possible, sincere and mutual disarmament. We Germans, and with us many other nations, have learned a great deal from the fact that a phrase like " A bas les canons!" while a sober and matter-of-fact offer of disarmament was not even considered worthy of an answer. We learned that these beautiful gestures of international democracy at that time, just as now somewhere on the Atlantic, are only the glittering phrases of a brutal claim to power, they do not originate from the personal vanity of their author.

We know that a nation, like an individual, cannot exist without idealism, but it makes us sick if this so-called idealism, this idealism of Pharisees, is expressed merely in words which are in sharp contrast to deeds. Whoever has once tasted this spiritual nourishment produced by politicians, whoever has experienced how nations were tortured under the slogan of " making humanity happy" was enthusiastic at the resurrection of rhetoric in the addresses of the representatives of different nations in Berlin today. These speeches were not imbued with an idealism which exhausts itself in the formulating of beautiful sentences, but with the idealism of real action. On the announcement of today's ceremony, British-Jewish propaganda threw bucketfuls of mud at all the participants . The British wireless talked of a " conference of slaves" driven together by Germany in Berlin, the new capital of the world.

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The fury expressed in this description is significant, it is even very justified, for it proves that the British are aware of the fact that there is a spiritual division in our world according to a nation's attitude towards Bolshevism. Germany above all who, after having overcome Bolshevism internally, at the time of the British attack, made an attempt at neutralising the Soviet Union, and who, even during this effort, uncompromisingly remained anti-communistic, Germany, who when the Powers-that-be in Moscow prepared a general attack, struck at the last moment, this Germany is best able to judge that Britain will not be able to excuse her alliance with Bolshevism as a chance relationship brought about and accepted through the necessity of war. Jewish plutocratic democracy and Jewish-Marxist Bolshevism are not allied by chance, but are related in blood and kind, and actually belong together in the way now openly demonstrated.

In the speeches made in Berlin today there were no phrases. They were mostly

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mere descriptions of what Bolshevism has inflicted on individual nations in the past years or decades, a description of dangers still threatening from Bolshevism, and then the conclusions drawn from this fact, which was given as reason for joining the anti-Comintern Pact. The fate of the peoples themselves stood forth in these statements by their representatives, therefore there was no need for long discourses in the League of Nations style. Therefore there were no debates, but merely resolutions, for nationals of most of the States represented in Berlin today are fighting shoulder to shoulder with German soldiers on the Eastern Front against the Bolshevist war machine. Today's Pact has been sealed with blood even before it was signed. Such Pacts remain.

Even before Great Britain had heard the speeches made today, some commentator on the British wireless this morning talked of the Berlin congress of puppets. He had to talk in this way. He could not say otherwise, for he must not admit that here the only people are talking who may talk of Bolshevism, namely those who have suffered under its internal machinations and its external menace and whose comrades have now, during the war, had an opportunity to examine the Soviet paradise on the spot. If strings are evident on the stage of this political and military, this historical event, they are not the wires by which puppets are manipulated, but the warp and woof of Fate, uniting these nations for good and ill.

This is expressed in a few sentences of the Finnish Foreign Minister: " In the course of time the Finnish nation, by hard work, has cultivated the wilderness of its home country. This heritage of time has created the economic, social and State foundation on which the Finnish people stands. The Finnish nation belongs to one with those who have first recognised how much the whole of humanity is threatened by communism. Finland had constantly to be on the defensive against Bolshevism." If there are any puppets today on the stage of world history they are figures like the Archbishop of Canterbury who cursed Bolshevism yesterday and who today - as Mr Churchill pulls the wire - blesses that self-same Bolshevism and folds his hands in prayer for it before the world. The English are quite right to be furious and to try to belittle today's ceremony by every possible means. Happenings which really further mankind must at first be attacked and slandered . It was always thus, and thus it must remain. It is specially so in this case for the pact concluded in Berlin today has proved that the

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healthy forces of the Continent, freed of the domination of British phrases and of Jewish democracy, are resolved to make a clean sweep. As the Reich Foreign Minister said: the incomparable victories and the heroism of the German armed forces and of their allies have succeeded in frustrating once and for all the militant threat of Bolshevik State Power against Europe. Apart from the continuation of the fight in the East, it is the task of the Governments united in the anti-Comintern Pact to make sure that any germ cells of Bolshevism still existing shall be annihilated for ever.

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END OF BULLETIN.

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SUB-EDITED BY Lt Mann 25.2.5

FILED BY

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Station: FRANKFURT (GERMAN HOME STATIONS) | Wavelength: 251 m. | In: GERMAN

For: GERMANY | Time: 1845 | Duration: (15 mins) | Date: 18.12.41

Talk by HANS FRITZSCHE. U.S. Investigation Committees

According to the most recent official Japanese reports the catastrophe which overwhelmed the US Fleet in the Pacific is far worse than could at first be imagined. To give only one instance, not three, but five American battleships were sunk and four more damaged. The Imperial Japanese Headquarters, whose official announcements gained the reputation of being unimpeachable within a few days of war, after enumerating the incontestibly observed losses of the US Fleet, come to the conclusion that the USA's Pacific Fleet must be considered destroyed.

A few hours before this really alarming Japanese official summary, of successes gained so far by sea and in the air, was published, the news was received that, in the course of the official investigations started some days ago in Washington on the reasons for the catastrophe in Hawaii, the Commander-in-Chief of the US Fleet had been relieved of his post. Thus, we have arrived again at one of those famous Investigation Commissions which, with a little imagination, you might call the jewels in the crown of Democratic Freedom. We Germans have sometimes put to ourselves the question of how Churchill's and Roosevelt's propagandists could still find the courage to describe their so-called democratic form of Government as the natural preserves (Naturschutzgebiete) of human rights. We Germans are well aware that under no form of Government human rights and human dignity are trampled under foot as they are under the present form, the atmosphere of which is the ideal playground of those elements which to shun the light of day. I think the riddle of this impudent propaganda is solved by the conception "Investigation Commission".

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If a sheep-like herd of people, governed in the Judo-Pluto-Democratic way, while being led to the slaughter, becomes a little mutinous, then (a good way out) there remains the Investigation Commission. It is, so to speak, the emergency brake which is pulled when a democratically ruled nation gets the absurd idea of interpreting "Democracy" as "Government of the People". Such an Investigation Commission sacrifices a few scapegoats to popular indignation and then the temple is closed and everything remains as before.

Let us take a few instances. Ten years after the World War, in which Roosevelt's predecessor Wilson interfered, public opinion in the USA suddenly clamoured for an account of the reasons for USA participation in the war; (a participation) which had been recognised as senseless. After a few more years of talk it was decided to establish an Investigation Commission, which, according to the people's wish, should be let into the secrets of the war-mongers of 1917. The effect of this Investigation Commission on the USA public was startling. People were delighted at the success attained; namely at the enforced investigation. ~~Newspapers~~ For a little while newspapers flatteringly upheld this right of the citizens; and then, the public were glad to allow the directors of public opinion to guide them towards other vital questions, as, for instance, the question of the most beautiful legs in the U.S.A., or of the most transparent bathing suit. The Investigation Commission meanwhile proved, beyond doubt and by virtue of documents, that Wilson, at his entry into the war of that time, had been wittingly or unwittingly the victim of a few gigantic profiteers. Only a few people, however, realised the monstrosity of this fact. Only a few understood that through the Investigation Commission's revelations of Wilson's unworthy reasons for entering the war, his crime could not be erased, nor could the possibility of its repetition under such a system of government be prevented. The dead soldiers of Wilson's criminal war were not brought back to life again; the cripples did not become sound again; and the wounds inflicted on the whole world did not heal. What is more; although the Investigation Commission in question published the egotistical motives of some plutocrats mentioned by name, the chief of the banking firm of Morgan at their head, not a hair of their heads was injured. With the help of blood money they had earned during the war, they were able to remain at a dignified distance from their set, which in any case, was only indignant for a short time. They had

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not to surrender even one penny of their war profits. The riches they had gained during the World War lifted them miles above [illegible] backward conceptions as moral principles, and the documents of their guilt [illegible] today rot[illegible] in some Washington cellar in the name of democratic freedom.

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H3310-0116

If we Germans of today were to imagine ourselves in the position of this 'oh so free American people' we could only point out that, in this war enforced upon us by Jews and democrats, nobody is allowed to profiteer. We know that if there is somebody in some corner making profits for his own person, or for his authorities (Stellen), or who draws an advantage or power from the war, or from war circumstances; if there should be anybody deriving blessing from the war-cross borne by the community, there would not, be in our case, an Investigation Commission, to make his offences in its documents, but, with or without documents, anyone who had misused the misery of war would suffer the death promised him by the Fuehrer on the day of the outbreak of war.

It is highly significant that, this time, the first Investigations Commission was established, not ten years after the outbreak, but only a few days after the beginning of the war which Roosevelt was trying to obtain. The question of how the almost complete destruction of the U.S.A. Pacific Fleet could be carried out (is being dealt with) Apart from a few local commanders, Admiral Kimmel in particular, Commander of the U.S.A. Pacific Fleet will have to give an account. Perhaps the highly indignant public of the U.S.A. will be calmed a little by this announcement. Perhaps it believes that the collapse of U.S.A. naval power in the Pacific will now be avenged. Very probably only a few people have a premonition that, after the Investigation Commission on this question, there will be a need for investigation commissions to deal with the loss of American bases, and the failure of the plan to make the Philippine Islands the starting place for an attack on Japan. You do not need to be a prophet to forecast these non-existent commissions. There will still be many a U.S.A. commander of chief burning his fingers in the flames of public indignation in Free America. But in the whole of the U.S.A., where opinion is supposed to be so free, there does not exist a single newspaper allowed to print even one little word to

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the effect that the real culprit for the collapse of U.S. Naval power in the Pacific is, after all, not the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet or the head of the Hawaii Department or some General or other in the Philippines, but exclusively Mr. Roosevelt. Nobody in the U.S.A. would be allowed to say that the Naval Investigation Commission is starting its investigations in the wrong place. Even a child realizes that the change of power within the Pacific in the last ten days cannot be attributed to rainstorms, an unobservant sentry, Fifth Column, or a sleepy Admiral, But that it is only due to Japan having burst inflated with a balloon of phrases, conceited threats and big talk by Mr. Roosevelt in person. If a sky-scraper is built on the foundations of a peasant's cottage, and the result is disastrous, you do not indict the bricklayer but the architect for having committed this error. In the United States (U.S.A.), a man having at his disposal every means for hoodwinking his people, has instilled (in them) the idea that it is their vocation to organise and rule the world, that their conquests are the only ones which cannot be considered conquests and that their claim to power is (the) only one based on moral rights. He has persuaded them that he is not the President of the United States of North America, but the President of the United States of the World. If an Investigation Commission in Washington is supposed to have any meaning, it ought to tackle the question of why the President of a respected and mighty country, through his personal megolomania, is allowed to expose the prestige and power of his country to such dangers by interfering in affairs which have nothing to do with his country.

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We Germans have never pretended to utter prophesies, but I think I may prophesy that one day there will be an Investigation Commission going into the real background of this Roosevelt-ian war. It will throw light on the motives of this man and of the powers behind him. In these investigations, the Commission will come across names and ideas which at present are still carefully hidden behind a curtain of camouflaging phrases and which only become slightly visible now and then (when) this curtain is blown aside a bit by the wind of our times. Such a breath of wind became evident when the Jewish National Council was stupid enough to send a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt expressing the congratulations of Jewry on the outbreak of war. (As) we are on the subject of prophesy, we might also

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say that the era of democratic Investigation Commissions, the findings of which stink to heaven, and the documents of which are hidden in cellars, is past. As far as human judgment goes, one can state that not one of the men guilty of this war will be able to protect himself from its consequences by the profits the war helped him to make. The fate of Jewry in Europe has turned out to be unpleasant as the Fuehrer predicted in the event of a European war. After the extension of the war instigated by Jews, this unpleasant fate may also spread to the New World, for you can hardly assume that the nations of this New World will pardon the Jews for the misery of which the nations of the Old World did not absolve them.

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Handed in.

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SUB-EDITED At 23.55
BY
CHECKED BY

IA (xvi)

162

Station
BERLIN (GERMAN HOME STATIONS)

Wavelength
352.8m

For
GERMAN

For
GERMANY

Time
1845

Duration
(15 mins)

Date
10.1.42

S.H

Talk by
HANS FRITZSCHE

British Propaganda and the American Alliance

Dear Listeners: We have repeatedly commented on the attempts made by British propaganda during the past days and weeks to leave its visiting-card everywhere in Germany with a slogan formulated perhaps most aptly in a British leaflet dropped by English bombers over Germany, declaring that Germany had acquired a new ally in Japan at the price of adding a far stronger enemy, namely the USA. We unfortunate Germans learned from this slogan for the first time how kindly America had been disposed towards us up to the day when the existence of a state of war was acknowledged. The author of that slogan apparently believed that with the German public, Roosevelt's diabribes during the past five years have simply gone in at one ear and out at the other. Likewise he must have credited us with having forgotten all about Roosevelt's deliveries of war material to England, his fire order to the US Navy and the despicable treatment of the Germans in the USA. This assumption is only a few degrees more stupid than the assumption of Roosevelt and his clique of warmongers that by holding out a last possible hope of preserving peace with the USA, Germany, Italy and Japan could be fooled and put off until Roosevelt should have completed his preparations and been able to finish off the allies one by one at his leisure. Thus there is already a serious hitch in the prelude to the tale about the ally acquired at so high a price.

However the continuation of the propaganda argument is much less logical even than its beginning. I have before me a British leaflet which tells me, to my gratification, that the USA produced three times as much steel, seven times as

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many internal combustion engines, and 17 times as much oil as the whole of Europe, while Japan was without any oil, without any rubber, indeed, without any of the raw materials required for war ~~at all~~. We need not argue here whether these figures were correct ~~at the time~~ when they were invented, written down, composed and put through the press; suffice it to state that ~~at the time~~ when the RAF decided to accept the risk of the high proportion of losses, at the hands of the German night fighters and A.A. defence, to convey to the Reich those mental products of one of Duff Cooper's disciples, his data had been fundamentally affected by the success of Japanese arms. Already now Japan is in possession of a considerable proportion of the all-important sources of raw materials in the Western Pacific. In fact, for the purpose of her future strategy, Japan has become largely independent of her accumulated stores; other oil reserves in particular, which London and Washington held to be a matter for contempt only. Moreover, a fair proportion of the raw material areas on which the USA had counted have passed out of their control and ought to be written off in any honest assessment. But of course we may bank on it that the rubber, ore and oil districts occupied by the Japanese will continue to figure in the whacking balance sheet of the USA warmongers as if they were still in American possession.

In addition, reports have reached us of statements published in US. Industrial trade journals which are not less interesting for the fact that they are certainly not meant for us. Thus many complaints are forthcoming about what is called the lopsided strain on US. industry. It is said that one aluminium factory, after reducing its staff of 2,600 by half as early as last September, would have to close down shortly for lack of aluminium. According to the Federation of US Industry there had been at least two million new unemployed during the last two months. Further, it is estimated that owing to the peculiar methods by which Roosevelt's armaments contracts are being allocated, about one million small and medium industrial employers must either walk the plank or be degraded to so-called feeders of the large industries - in other words, absorbed by the big Trusts. Thus, it appears, to take the last item first, that Jewish high finance and the Trusts, which happen to be particularly Jew-ridden in U.S.A., are the real strepullers behind Roosevelt's warmongering - have seen to it that one of their ships should come home at the very outset of the war. By the round-about method of a particular distribution of armament orders, they endeavour to administer at last the knock-out blow to the remainder of the small and medium firms. 162

A similar process of absorption took place in the period when the type of dollar millionaire arose who used to glorify the evening of a life, ruthlessly built up on the wrecks

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BER: 1845. 10.

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existences of others, by parting with a few millions of his amassed wealth

~~deliver up~~ to mollify the judgement of posterity.

H3310-0122

The brutality and human suffering of this first period of Trust development, the hypocrisy of the Trust kings, and the entire impotence and humiliation of the working people found their artistic expression - though the picture was not always undistorted by mistaken political ideas - in the writings of men like Upton Sinclair and other U.S. authors. We trust that Roosevelt and his Jewish collaborators will prevent a repetition of such plaintive songs, for great care was taken to introduce in good time a censorship in the country of so-called freedom, or, to use a modest Americanism, expression, in "God's own country".

However, let us be clear about it, that the economic constitution of the U.S.A. is no concern of ours. If we are interested in Mr. Roosevelt, it is not because he has deceived his compatriots, but because he is the warmonger against Germany. It is from this point of view also that the case of the aluminium works that had to close down is of interest to us. We have heard of the hundreds of thousands of fighter planes put forward by Roosevelt in his last speech before Congress. Now, aluminium is required for the production of fighter planes, and Roosevelt talked as if he could draw on unlimited supplies of that metal, and the whole affair was just a matter of converting the raw material into fighter planes. Our first question was whether Roosevelt meant to manufacture the pilots to man these fighter planes on the very lathe on which he turns his phrases. Now, we can add that if all branches of the light metal processing industry in U.S.A. are severely restricted in their output, or even closed down altogether, the figures of aircraft production will prove to be determined not solely by credits and promises, but alas, in America as elsewhere, by the available amount of light metals. Which only goes to prove what was to be proved, namely that there is a limit below the sky even for Roosevelt.

Only by taking note of and scrutinising these reports, can one come to understand why the English have begun to develop a split consciousness, as it were. For on the one hand, the British propaganda machine, working to capacity, breathlessly turns out slogans like, "The Yanks are coming" - "Germany will have a bad time", or "Germany is standing on her last legs" - "The last woollen thread is being wrested from the Homeland" - "Machine guns are mounted on the Wilhelmplatz and on the Anhalt Station", or "Soon we shall have finished off Germany, and then we shall wring Japan's neck!" or "Now the defeat of Germany, Italy and Japan is merely a question of organisation". But while British propaganda lets these trumpet blasts reverberate, the British people

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tensely watches and waits in the sole hope that, on the example of Jericho, the trumpet blasts will cause to bring about the collapse of the otherwise impregnable walls of Germany's position. Listen to our proofs: While official English propaganda claims that the E. Front had collapsed and Germany was preparing for a last stand on the Oder, the same propaganda whispers in different places and for different reasons that the wicked Germans had withdrawn large numbers of troops from the E. Front to fall upon this or that non-belligerent State, or in order to chase the English from the Mediterranean, or to deliver the thrust at the very heart of Britain. Another example: While British propaganda endeavours to put it over to us that the mere fact of a conversation between the two crooks, Churchill & Roosevelt, was spelling our doom, people in the House of Commons are beside themselves with despair, because British troops are being placed under the command of Americans, who, God knows, have not so far bespattered themselves with glory. To allay their doubts, it is pointed out that without these concessions America would simply have dropped England, and this would have been the end. And if some vestige of reason not yet extirpated by Churchill asserts itself in the House of Commons with the objection that England was running the risk of becoming a lone outpost in America's struggle against Europe, the Heligoland of the USA, any such thought is crushed, as by a sledge-hammer, by the final argument that England must sacrifice everything: E. Asia to the Japanese, Canada and Australia to the USA, in order not to be left to face alone the forces she had challenged to battle. This last argument has to be invoked to forestall the one notion most dangerous to Churchill, namely, that England is fighting on a wrong front, a front where she has nothing but to gain but everything, literally everything, to lose. These, then, are the two souls contending in the breast of the English people, the two slogans which not even the cleverest Propaganda Minister in London can reconcile and which perhaps only a blockhead could advocate simultaneously, such as, for instance, Duff Cooper, who during his term as British Propaganda Minister earned the reputation of being the most stupid Minister in the world. Is it not really a hint of providence that Duff Cooper now, after having been bundled off to Singapore to represent the British Cabinet there, has been recalled to London on account of the complete failure of his mission? A man of Duff Cooper's fettle would not deem it at all inconsistent if London proclaims to Europe (STET) the coming victories of tomorrow and the day after, and at the same time utters cries of distress to America and begs Roosevelt despite all disasters in the Pacific not for the love of God to forsake the Atlantic. British propaganda now simply cries for the return of Duff Cooper.

END.

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H3310-0124

Monitor COODMAN

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Handed in 1a

Robertson Hobby

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INDEXED

Station DEUTSCHLANDSENDER (GERMAN HOME STATIONS) Wavelength 1571 m. In GERMAN

For GERMANY Time 18.45 Duration 15 mins. Date 22.1.42.

SHORT

Talk By HANS FRITZSCHE [Churchill's "Freedom of Opinion" Latest Farce] Exclusive

[In the course of this war and already before it, we have torn down one after another of the masks assumed by plutocracy and international Jewry have assumed. Behind the mask of so-called freedom those one ruthless arbitraries of a small plutocratic clique; behind the mask of morality we discover cynicism; behind piety a contempt for the despisal of Divine and human laws and behind humanity the mask of appeared the unscrupulous brutality of the war of annihilation forced upon us by these Powers. However frequently all these masks have been torn from the hypocrits' faces, they always pick ed them up again unblushingly and with true Jewish instinct whenever they believed that the rest of the world had forgotten the impression made by our revelations.

However, it sometimes happens that these guardian angels of all virtues that in the heat of the battle their masks drop their masks, and such a case has just arisen. [One of the most popular masks of Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt is that of freedom of opinion, the freedom of in the nations enticed by them and of the supposed Democratic freedom of opinion which these nations are supposed to enjoy. This conception of freedom of opinion has quite recently been thrown overboard again by Mr. Churchill in the Commons. Frequently by facts we have proved that the so-called freedom of opinion in Democratic Parliamentary States like England and the U.S.A. is nothing else but a veil of words held before the eyes of these nations and in which they are afterwards entangled. Plutocrats in England then and the Jewish clique of the U.S.A., could never have dared to go so far beyond the natural interests of both countries and for their own possess

in

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interests to expose these countries to such danger, if not they had, under the mask of democratic freedom of opinion, been able to indulge in war-mongering, destroying every resistance by brutal means. If, for instance, anybody in the U.S.A. stated that America had no cause for intervening in the European war, he was ~~long before Roosevelt entered the war~~ described as a Fifth Columnist, threatened with scandal, deprived of his military rank; if he was a journalist he lost his job; if he was a merchant he was boycotted. In the name of the so-called democratic freedom of opinion a systematic terror was carried on against reason, until unreasonable war-mongery had become the opinion of the man in the street and in the name of the man in the street war could be declared and armaments could be supplied.

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There was never any delicate scruple in chosing the means for creating this public opinion. Every atrocity tale, every derogatory remark about us, however stupid, for the Jews of Press, Radio and Film was good enough to humbug the people; it was also good enough for the Archbishop of Canterbury. ~~The Jews and the other collaborators of Churchill and Roosevelt were wanted.~~

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~~have stood the strain of such unscrupulous swindling tricks very well~~. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, seems to have broken down under the weight of sermons of hatred against Germany and of prayers for the Bolsheviks, for he has retired from ~~his~~ office. Doubtless the Anglican Church has enough ~~other~~ applicants for his succession who ~~are quite able to stand the hardships of further curses against the young nations and more fervent prayers for the Bolsheviks~~. ~~We have for a long time known this distorted image of so-called Democratic freedom of opinion; but now~~ Winston Churchill, ~~during~~ in the secret instructions for the use of so-called last few days, has shown us a new aspect of the/~~xxxxxxx~~ Parliamentary rights.

We know that the whole of England/~~after Churchill's return~~/ was impatiently awaiting a report on his American journey. The Commons in particular were anxious to receive an answer to many a ~~xxxxx~~ burning question. Churchill, the eternal/~~xxxxxxxxx~~ talker, preferred to remain silent ~~at the beginning. Not only that;~~ when, after three or four days, he broke his silence and spoke in the Commons, he talked about everything ~~in the world but not xxx about~~ but the world-wide catastrophe of his conduct of the war. ~~The~~ True to his recipe he did not refuse information, ~~demanded and~~ which could only have been given ~~during a~~ in a secret session ~~of the Commons~~. Quite casually he vetoed the proposed secret session and for a whole evening and morning ~~he xx then~~ proceeded to discuss the form in

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which he could, would or might talk in the Commons; whether you might put a microphone on the table, ~~in the Commons~~ next to the feet which some favourite members ~~of the Government~~ and the Opposition members/are allowed to deposit, in the Parliament of that country which is so ~~particularly~~ proud of its supposed good-breeding; whether ~~from~~ through the microphone you could broadcast direct, or whether a record ought to be made for broadcasting later, when a committee of representatives of the people would be allowed to ~~mark~~ watch ~~that~~ that no other records ~~would be~~ were substituted.

While in South Malaya the Japanese are encircling ~~the~~ 34,000 Australians, British and Indians, while they defeated/~~an~~ a British Army of 40,000 in Burma, while they ~~make~~ prepare their ~~preparations for~~ attack on ~~the coast of~~ Singapore, and the American Fleet ~~which~~ ~~has been implored to help~~ has not arrived, while ~~General~~ Rommel, whom Winston Churchill annihilated ~~already~~ six weeks ago, ~~by word of mouth, received the Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knight Insignia of the Iron Cross~~ was decorated for ~~the~~ his defensive victory, and ~~while he~~ prepared the bold attack ~~in North Africa~~ mentioned in today's ~~High Command~~ Communiqué, ~~during all these happenings~~ Winston Churchill ~~in the Commons, which are longing for information, arranged~~ a debate ~~lasting two days~~ (two days) on broadcasting from Parliament. When the representatives of the people indignantly resisted this breach of tradition, ~~Winston~~ Churchill retired in disgust and later ~~on~~ graciously ~~waived aside~~ waved aside ~~removed~~ his microphone, but the English Press and ~~Wireless~~ Radio were jubilant ~~on~~ at this "~~really~~ truly democratic gesture of the Prime Minister". ~~Long articles were written on the magnanimous renunciation of~~ ~~the~~ by the old swindler; and there was no ~~longer~~ more any talk of a secret session ~~during~~ to demand ~~which real information might have been demanded of Winston Churchill.~~

After Dunkirk, ~~when it was a case of uplifting despondent minds in England~~, ~~Winston~~ Churchill arranged for one secret session after another, because at that time he had something to say, ~~namely~~ the news of Britain's alliance with the Soviet Union, ~~which existed already then~~ which was already in existence. This time, when he ~~arrived~~ came back from Washington with empty hands and a mind full of worries, he ~~found refuge~~ takes refuge in publicity, ~~in order to point out that~~ for in public, of course, you must not reveal too much. ~~This is a true expression of Democratic Parliamentary freedom of opinion. The man who forced Great~~

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Britain into war and who is liberally giving away the British Empire as far as it has not been torn from his grasp, this man who is now supposed to give an account, only has to throw to the representatives of the Sovereign nation a microphone as a toy or a bone of contention, and watch dogs of the people's rights fight about the bone and forget the war. If after such happenings, you can still talk of Parliamentary freedom of opinion, this makes us feel as sick as when the inventors of the starvation blockade talked of humanity, as when overfed plutocrats turn socialist, as when a Anglican Archbishop discovers the piety of Bolsheviks, as when a drunkard and [illegible] wish to create a new healthy world order.

We Germans know only too well that in wartime talk is the last thing that matters. The fight, and working are what [illegible] to our candid and honest opinion is that in a struggle to the death such as we are waging now, the nation itself naturally has a right to be told what is happening; but we do not camouflage this daily information, given particularly in the High Command Communiqué, with hypocritical phrases of democratic freedom of opinion and of a sovereignty which has always been despised by these High Priests of democracy. Our attitude is this: when the German soldier fights at the front under the most unfavourable conditions, with entire disregard for himself, without looking to right or left, without asking whether the enemy has broken into the sector next to him and when he repulses desperate Bolshevik counter-attacks and holds the line, then he does not fight this battle for Parliament to chatter about it at home that at home in a parliament there should be chattering about his efforts or that Mr. Bragg (Herr Brambig) and Mrs. Jones Mrs. Groudy (Frau Knoterich) too amply should use their far too great leisure for lavatory rattling which tomorrow or the next day will be disproved by facts. He is fighting, just as the homeland is living and working, for war, for victory, for the future. Now Germany has never left a doubt that its labour, its achievements and its struggle are not subjects for conversation for people who have nothing to do with it. With us in Germany there has never been any doubt that the people at home have to do their duty just as the soldier at the front. What our plutocrat and Jewish opponents call renunciation of democratic freedom of opinion is nothing but an appeal to the discipline of the nation,

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necessary to safeguard its right to live and ~~for the~~ to attaining of a goal which can only be reached by a resolute use of all forces.

4. This appeal to discipline ~~is~~ was justified ~~to succeed~~ during the years of construction, 1933/39; it was justified ~~once more~~ again during two and a half years of war, and it is being confirmed once more by defence and counter-attack which have again destroyed many plans of our opponents." Winston Churchill is miles ~~away~~ from such a soldierly attitude. Such an attitude cannot exist in a nation which, for the sake of the interests of a small clique, has been humbugged into a war. ~~Therefore, Churchill, the eternal liar and hypocrite, in his programme of democratic freedom of opinion too had to stage that swindle which, during the last few days, held the stage in the Commons.~~

~~END OF BULLETIN~~

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Monitor GOODMAN. D GERMONY R Handed in 8.10

SUB-EDITED AT.....
BY HS
CHECKED BY Rgh

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Station	Wavelength	In
DEUTSCHLANDSENDER. (GERMAN HOME STATIONS).	1571 m.	GERMAN.

For	Time	Duration	Date
GERMANY.	1845.	14 mins.	31.1.42.

Talk by Hans Fritzsche.

Democrats speak to the World — Führer to Reich

In former days, if we wished to criticise political speeches when we read the addresses of Statesmen who were really talking to the assembly they honoured with their presence, but who were speaking for the world at large. In former days, when we were criticising political speeches to which we had listened, we were told that a Statesman never speaks before those who happened to be present, but before the whole world. In other words we were being enlightened on the fact that the audience must not expect too much from political speakers and must bear in mind those who, though not present, were nevertheless also who are listening. Formerly In Germany political speeches were made according to this plan as they still are in the democracies, even to-day. If, for instance, Winston Churchill appeals to the Commons and the members of Parliament, with all their anxieties, are not touched by this appeal, they are informed that the words which had been spoken were not intended meant for them, but for that wicked enemy Adolf Hitler and that, even when a lack of confidence, a vote of confidence, is the national duty of an Englishman. If Mr. Roosevelt gives a fireside talk, he does not speak to the few Jewish intimates who are very likely encouraging him with a grin, but from this circle, whom he feels so much at home, he is addressing the world.

The Fuehrer speaks to German hearts.

Those who heard the Fuehrer's speech yesterday in the Sportpalast noticed a great change which, like so many other things, with us, the conception of a political speech had undergone. We felt, that during this important political utterance of which the world took note, the Fuehrer was talking to every German in person. At the moment it was spoken, every word of Adolf Hitler was carried round the whole world by numerous radio stations of every wavelength; we could well visualise how enemy stenographers were taking down every

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syllable, and how innumerable recorders mechanically noted the volume of applause, and how thousands of politicians and arm-chair politicians were adjusting their loudspeakers in order not to miss one single nuance of phrase or hint. But while in five continents every word uttered by the Fuehrer was being weighed, the soldiers and working men and women assembled in the Sportpalast felt, from the first to the last, minute that the Fuehrer was talking to them, and to them alone. This feeling was shared by every German who listened abroad. The mystic contact between the Fuehrer and his people was established after his first few words, when he said: " in these times, everyone addresses the audience he deems most suitable". The laughter which followed showed that his hearers understood this allusion to other speeches and audiences, speeches in the Commons and at luncheons and fireside talks.

When, from the Fuehrer's words, there gradually emerged the picture of the struggle waged by the first representatives of the National Socialist movement, when memories were evoked of the time immediately preceding the assumption of power and of the building up of the New Germany, then every German realised the importance, decisive for the present and the future, of these recollections of a resolve knowing no compromise and of victory of fanatical faith. We can well imagine how those who also listened on the enemy side, pricked up their ears in the hope of gleaning some hint of possibly the plans. Quite likely, he was again greatly disappointed critics in England, in particular because, in spite of previous experiences, they believed once more that the Fuehrer was going to announce what he intended to do on February 5th, on March 6th, on April 7th.

End (XV)

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We can

visualise these people waiting anxiously to hear whether the Fuehrer was going to say,

like Churchill does, that he would fight Waterloo in such or such a place, — ready

if Waterloo did not materialise to say: "My dears, be glad that we can still

keep our head above water". You do not need much imagination to believe that

London, Washington and Moscow were expecting at least something like that given by

Churchill on the glorious landing of American troops in Northern Ireland.

Instead of hearing anything of this kind, they heard a man, who had

victoriously emerged from a thousand fights, speaking on the foundations of his fighting

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strength and of his power for victory in the past and in the future. I can well believe that even excellent interpreters on the enemy side, owing to complete non-comprehension could hardly believe their ears and must have felt that they were listening to an unknown tongue. But however strange this language may have seemed to them, it was very familiar to us. We gathered from this comprehensive description most of all the fact that here spoke a man who, unlike the chieftains of democracy, builds up his actions and hopes not on the changing events of the day. Here spoke a man who masters the changing fate, a man who is so much superior to his opponent that even his most crucial political speech is can be based on his own actions alone. He need not, like Roosevelt and Churchill, begin with a distorted image of his opponent in order to magnify his own importance. It seemed to us as if the Fuehrer had asked us for a moment to forget the Caucasus and Stalingrad, fight and misery of the day and listen to a survey of the whole chapter of world history for the shaping of which the German nation has been struggling for two, nay even three, decades. Only with this survey can we obtain a glimpse of the long road which, thanks to the fighting resolve of one single German after the world war, led to the vast coalition of newly-awakened European nations side by side with the age-old and marvellously rejuvenated national comic East, Japan.

The expression "Coalition of the three Have-nots", employed by those who so far have possessed the riches of the world, is a dangerous one because it proves that the great world revolution against democratic Jewish plutocracy is not a chance happening of history, but the solution of an urgent question ripe for settlement both in Europe and Asia. After the Fuehrer had given a clear survey of the situation, the Fuehrer was able to deal with particular questions which quite naturally fell into their proper sequence. At the beginning of winter English and Bolsheviks had to expect the catastrophe which would now overwhelm Germany We did not discuss into these arguments which resulted in an increase of their filthy propaganda, speculation which went so far as to ridicule a line of defence on the Oder. Yesterday, while fully appreciating the difficulties caused by winter and the importance of the change from attack to defence, the Fuehrer was able to point out that the worst lies behind us. Not merely dozens, but hundreds of Bolshevik reports of victory were shattered by the Fuehrer's simple statement that the fronts are holding. (stehen). Behind these words, there lies all the sacrifice and gallantry of the German soldier and his allies, in the east and in the south. But behind these words, there also lies the destruction of enemy hopes for the winter which was to lead to a Napoleonic

2133/R

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disaster
catastrophe. Now we know why, for the last few days, ~~there are no longer~~ from Moscow
no longer
and London announcements of the supposed complete collapse of the German Eastern front,
On the contrary, we hear admissions
but at moments like the one of mid-day yesterday that the further west the Bolsheviks
they will encounter; a fact — as
advance, the more these difficulties increase; ~~as there is the statement by~~ the
said now
British wireless this morning, the at present German resistance is much stronger; and
last night from London
finally the Bonnet statement ~~of last night~~ that winter helps the Russians but
now knows the explanation of
summer favours the Germans. We have an explanation now for these remarks and we also
cannot the
know that winter could not fulfil Bolshevik hopes.

well understood
The German nation comprehended the Fuehrer's words very well when he
spoke of the four months of winter which lie behind us now, of lengthening days and
of approaching Spring, which would travel from the southern part of the front to the
north. On the day when the German soldier with his armament and equipment can once
more operate on firm soil, he will be in need of these weapons, this ammunition and
this equipment to an enormous extent. Therefore, the Fuehrer appealed to German
Volksgenossen at home, to work, to create arms and ammunition and more arms and more
ammunition, because this would save the lives of numerous comrades at the front.
This is an appeal for increased production, touching the honour of every individual,
an appeal for intelligent use of labour in order to gain the utmost profit from it,
an appeal to the Fuehrer's audience direct, for that audience did not consist of
politicians or financial magnates whom he wanted to induce to invest their money
in the armament industry. This audience consisted of workers, of brain and hand, of
men and women, of the German people. However, the world was listening. It was
allowed to listen; it was supposed to listen. And if it did comprehend properly,
it must have realised the invincible strength contained in this speech.

BM. END.

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Monitor D R Handed in

~~BBC~~ 22.25 ~~21.00~~

CHECKED BY CKdl

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Station Wavelength In

FRANKFURT (GERMAN HOME STATIONS) 251 m GERMAN

For ~~Time~~ Duration Date

GERMANY 18.45 (11 mins) 14.3.42.

INDEXED

2135

Talk by HANS FRITZSCHE Values of life & Death in Wartime — usle

usle The German people will tomorrow celebrate Heroes' Remembrance Day. For the third time in this war the German nation bows before the sacrifice of those who died that Germany might live. It is not as if it required a special day to remind us of those who crowned what they did for us with their death.

A095812

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This sacrifice is daily present to every German, if we are constantly alive to it, and the whole of the people feel it not as a paralysing burden which oppresses life but value it as a pre-requisite for the life of the nation - a life which is sanctified anew by their death. after the previous war during the years of collapse many a man bent his head and no longer understood the meaning of the great sacrifice then made; yet today the German carries his head high because is tangible to him the meaning of the sacrifice /- liberation from the immediate threat on our frontiers, the removal of one dangerous enemy after the other, and the heavy blows dealt to Bolshevism and to England. But the German of today holds his head high above all because he has proved himself at home worthy of the sacrifice made by at the front those

If in the third year of the previous war somewhere or other at home the slogan 'peace at any price' was proclaimed, then yesterday the slogan 'victory at any price' resounded throughout the whole Reich from Vienna. It is the purpose of Heroes' Remembrance Day to honour the fallen and to upon the people make the nation realise its obligation towards all they brought to life by their death.

para 3 We know that other peoples have other views on death. We know that in particular the Bolshevik beast, against which the German soldier together with his European allies is fighting in the East, values life only in figures. /

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A095843

H3310-0137

At many places before the attack by the trained Soviet Army men, who have now become fewer whatever anyone may say, Bolshevik commissars have driven untrained and often unarmed soldiers forward so that they might tread the snow firm in front of the attackers, even if they were themselves lost without hope of escape. The Bolsheviks made no grave mounds for the millions of their dead, no sign to mark their graves, they were buried and their trace wiped from the earth just as a lost item which is crossed out of an account. No family in the Soviet Union receives news of the death of a father, a brother or a son.

para [We know that on the other hand the English also have a very cool, calculating attitude towards life and death in war. Naturally they try to spare their own blood and are perpetually seeking for allies to place cannon fodder at their disposal. Without scruple they have led half a dozen European peoples to the slaughter house of their war, without scruple they demanded a further sacrifice from the Dutch in the Netherlands Indies although they knew that this sacrifice was senseless. Without scruple they demanded and prolonged the fight in China and unscrupulously they are at present trying to carry out a not even skilful deception of India to win for their own military purposes a few of the hundreds of millions of that country. But once such allies of England have done their duty, once they have made the sacrifice of blood demanded of them by England, then they receive the metaphorical kick in the reproach that they did not hold out long enough, or they suffer the same experience as France at Mers-el-Kebir, Dakar and Paris. These are the honours England has to show to her fallen allies.

para [But Great Britain's own losses, in a totally unsoldierly polemic are either made to seem nice and little by calling the catastrophe of Dunkirk a victory of Dunkirk, or they are passed over in complete silence even for two and a half years. Nobody in England weeps for the victims of the English war who have gone down with the hundreds and hundreds of sunk ships. The survivors of such ships, exactly like the survivors of Dunkirk, are first isolated and bound to silence. Then new crews are sought in such still existing ports as for the ships which sail to death. The general rule is not to speak of the death of these British seamen unless one can try to put the blame on the Germans who, in the war forced upon them, resort to those weapons which promise success against the enemy's methods of warfare and - as we have often seen and will hear again in a few

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minutes - fulfil this promise.

In Germany we think differently about life and death in time of war. We know from the experience of a people whose neighbours have time and again swept over them in war that the fight costs sacrifices. The new Germany has therefore again and again made proposals to avoid war and with it the sacrifices of war. This desire for peace was regarded as weakness by people who themselves have not the slightest idea of fighting. This error has already avenged itself terribly on those who committed it. The sacrifices which Germany had to make have not broken the strength and will to live of the nation, they have not weakened it; they have strengthened the nation. We know that the war Germany wages cost a selection from the best, a selection from the best of whom we in fact cannot spare a single one because even before the war we had not enough hands to realise all the peaceful plans which arose after the rebirth of the nation.

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If these gaps are to be closed effective
the spirit of sacrifice of the heroes whom we commemorate tomorrow must be ~~strong~~
Effective
in the living. ~~Unremitting work~~ for the duration of the war to make the same
sacrifices as the heroes — man, woman
sacrifices as ~~they~~, ~~soldiers~~ and which often ~~women~~ and child have had to
even under fire
make/at home from the effects of enemy bombs/ - but even more effective later after
the war, when the time comes to heal the wounds and secure the fruits.

During the first months and years of this war there fell to the war against us
~~fighting against us~~ many a son of European peoples who had been led into the wrong front by misled or
bribed politicians. ~~There~~ On the enemy side there fell hecatombs of victims to
uphold the world domination which Jewish plutocracy and Jewish Bolshevism intended
to divide among themselves. They fell for an aim the realisation of which would
have meant misery and death for their own people. We know ~~that~~ Germany's heroes
fell that Germany might live, and finally we know that their sacrifice has
preserved not only the Reich but also Europe from destruction. The ~~further~~ struggle continued
and ~~securing~~ ultimately securing the achievements,
are our task.

EB

END OF BULLETIN

2139

A095846

FLASH FORM

(Monitor) [redacted]

Passed by ABH at 2135

Teleprinted by [illegible] at 2150

Checked by [illegible]

(Station) GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA FRANKFURT (Wavelength) [illegible] (Lang) GERMAN

(Destination) GERMANY (Time) 19.45 (Date) 7.11.42.

Fritzsche on the future programme of German broadcasting.

Speaking on the occasion of his appointment as political organiser of German broadcasting, Fritzsche expounds his programme: There will be straight talking in a language that goes down well with the masses, even though the highbrows might dislike it; news bulletins clear and to the point; regular talks at 19.45 by leading German personages covering all fields, style and outlook being modelled on the Goebbels' articles; feature programmes on the homeland's life in wartime to be raised to the standard of the Front Reports; less 'pep' talks and more practical stuff in broadcasts for housewives, farmers, etc., Fritzsche continues:

Inadequate supply of easily audible transmitting stations

"Now, I do realise, dear listeners, that if the best of schemes is to be carried out effectively, it depends not only on the ability of the men and women at the microphone, but on other things as well. We do know that despite the extraordinary increase in the number of transmitters at the disposal of Germany, the homeland itself and the gigantic area right to the front are far from adequately supplied with easily audible transmitting stations. How often, during the past six months, did we not almost creep into the loudspeaker, to catch the weak whispers of an infinitely distant station in the homeland or the occupied territories. We are also fully aware that the closing down of a number of Reich stations at 19.15 instead of 20.15 announced time) entailed by the change-over from summer time must reduce the possibilities of reception for many listeners at a peak hour of listening.

Shortage of parts for receiving sets.

Finally it is no secret to us that many a listener has a great amount of trouble with his receiver. One cannot replace a valve that has broken down; another saves the last juice of his battery for some news bulletin; yet another can find no replacement for his worn out set - not to speak of the hopeless desire for a new and better set to cope with the deteriorated reception conditions. All these are the consequences of war which always makes inroads into the substance. We know how important it is not to leave the German in the homeland alone with his worries and to give him

2140

H3310-0140

A095847

H3310-0141

that measure of strength that the community established through the wireless can impart. But even more important is the necessity to equip our submarines at sea with the best, the very best wireless apparatus; to see to it that our bomber crews in the air can keep up communications with their base; and that every force of ground troops fighting on the land is in constant touch with headquarters and neighbouring units. Therefore everybody must understand that it is our over-riding task to satisfy the requirements of the fighting services as to means of communication.

Even so, we Germans are in the fortunate position of having the total number of our wireless receivers considerably increased, by contrast to England, where production for civilian needs was suspended altogether, and where until quite recently, not even facilities for repairs existed. Only with this multitude of new receivers we had to satisfy a multitude of new wants. In the vast area between Finland, the Caucasus and North Africa, many more Germans need a wireless set today than before within the narrow borders of the Reich - and, thank God, in many cases they have them, too. The others simply will have to draw closer together. New receivers will be made available only for the most urgent needs, for instance, for air raid victims. To this purpose, a purchasing voucher will be introduced in the near future - details of this scheme will be announced at the time; in any case it will be the most suitable method of a fair distribution.

END OF FLASH.

THI: 21.15

E.H.D.

A 095848

2141

Monitor

FURTWÄNGLER

D 79

PUB-
D
BY Wehl R
CHECKED BY

00-35

172 I

Handed in

23 50

14

Station
GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA FRANKFURT

Wavelength
251 m.

In
GERMAN

For
GERMANY

Time
19.45

Duration
17 mins

Date
7.11.42.

Talk by
Hans Fritzsche

[Wartime Position and Functions of German Radio]

[Dear listeners, today let us speak for once of our own affairs. You have heard or read that Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels has created the post of Delegate for the Control of the Political Aspect of the Greater German Wireless, and that he has appointed me to this post. At the same time he entrusted me with the direction of the broadcasting department of his own Ministry, whose former head Wolfgang Diewerge, he had transferred some time ago to the ministerial bureau (Ministerant). Thus - if I may be allowed a personal statement - my long-standing wish has been fulfilled, the wish of a man who in decades of journalistic activity had the opportunity to get acquainted with the possibilities and needs of the modern wireless who was privileged to feel something of that magic power which rather than fixing the word in print, carries it as sound through the ether among the people; a man who was alive to the mysterious thrill of establishing contact between a speaker and invisible listeners; a man finally who learned to realise that the person at the microphone must feel at home not in the contemplative calm of the studio, but among the people and the tempest of the time.

9 18

2142

[The extent of the powers with which Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels invested his Delegate of the Control of the Political Aspect of the Great German Wireless; the moment at which I was given this mandate; and the actual situation of the German wireless require some words in explanation. We are in the fourth year of war. The flower of manhood of our people is fighting out there on the front.

A095

H3310-0142

A0095850

At home a stupendous burden of work and responsibility rests on the shoulders of the German woman in particular. In such a situation the German wireless must regard it as its foremost task to throw a bridge between front and homeland. It has to tell the soldier out there about life and work at home. It has to convey to those in the Reich the moulding experienc

IA (x IV) 2142/1. 172

H3310-0143

of the front, so far as it can be conveyed at all. He has to report to both on the state of the conflict in which the nation is engaged. The German wireless addresses itself in its spoken transmissions, as well as in its entertainment programme, to the wide masses. The technical character of the wireless, its very nature suggest methods to reach the millions. It must speak to all or it will reach ~~xxxx~~ no one. It cannot address small circles, arguing their special needs, but must speak in the language of the people. Experience has shown that this language is understood equally by the masses and by the real intellectuals. Only a narrow intermediate section of the half-educated is unmoved, or even repelled - but one has to make up one's mind to disregard them.

The news service, to begin with, will have to conform to the need of the masses for information that is clear and to the point. It can draw on the big German sources of information as well as on anything published abroad. Fools only will expect that the German wireless news service can divulge State or military secrets. That, of course, it will not. Far removed from any self-delusion it will report promptly and topically the news which we must know. It will not ~~have the ambition~~ try to fill, say 15 minutes, if no material is available. In such a case, the news will come to an end after five or seven minutes, in order not to waste the time of some listeners. If, on the other hand, there is much to report, the news may run to over 20 minutes. Old ~~xxxxxx~~ cues and dead formulas must go. The news service will devote particulary care to transmitting information to the Front, and this not only in the special news bulletins broadcast to the Forces, but in the other news too. We had rather ~~disappoint~~ burden a listener at home with a short repetition of an item he knows already, than disappoint the soldier who has only rarely and exceptionally access to a receiver and hopes then to obtain a fairly full picture of the situation.

In the general political and military reviews and special talks, which will be given more and more regularly from 19.45 to 20.00, the tendency will be increased to bring men from the most varied fields to the microphone: Soldiers and journalists, scientists and politicians, who not merely know something but can put it over the wireless. They will appear regularly and thus have an opportunity of establishing ~~a relation of~~ close confidence with their listeners. The method followed in these reviews can be easily characterised. It will be that method of candour towards the problems of the present, which distinguishes so conspicuously the articles published by Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich". These talks shall not be a hot-bed of illusions, but assist the people in correctly appraising the facts. I shall keep them free of

H3310-0144

A 095851

H3310-0145

false pathos without being afraid of genuine pathos. For they shall give the necessary equipment to the minds of those millions at the front and at home, who are wrestling daily with the great meaning of the tasks which every German's work and struggle are meant to serve. The language used in these talks will be modelled on the principle of the 'Intellectual Convoy' system. Just as in a convoy the speed of all ships is determined by the maximum speed of the slowest vessel, such lectures, addressed to the people, must be based on the capacity of the masses. Here again ~~the same holds~~ what we said before. Those who are truly cultured will not take offence at the explanation of something that need not be explained to them. Only the "highbrows" are shocked. These talks and comments will wield a sharp blade in dealing with enemy propaganda. They will see to it that the enemy is be given no quarter in that polemical dispute, in which he got the better during the last World War, but will has now met his master.

Besides news, comments and talks/ are the Front reports and reports from Germany and abroad. We shall allow for the fact that we all speak a different language in the fourth year of war than in the first. It would be pointless to make promises and announce the introduction of completely new series of transmissions. Suffice it to state that the men engaged in this work are brimming over with good ideas and good will. If the wireless reporters of the propaganda companies were able, during the past years, to reproduce and convey scenes from the happenings at the front, so that we can today concentrate on the interpretation of the individual human experience or the large context, it must be equally possible to reproduce and convey pictures from life and the work of the homeland - pictures from town and country, from factory, shop, dinner table, or from the scene of bombing raids.

2144

A095852

H3310-0146

//Special

care will have to be devoted to agricultural broadcasts, and all kinds of transmissions for women, children/ and young people. All these features, as well as sports broadcasts, will be based on the principle always to address the wide masses of the particular public concerned. Especially as sports broadcasts must consciously cultivate mass sports and renounce any exclusive subjects, it will be the right thing to give, say, housewives, suggestions and advice which they really need at this time. In addition, one may tell her what she must know/according to the latest tactics adopted by the enemy, about A.R.P., so that she may protect her home so far as this is at all possible. Similarly, it must be

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2145

A095853

H3310-0147

172

FRANK: GER: 19.45. 7.

the aim of the agricultural broadcasts to greet the woman on the land whose husband is fighting at the front, not to old tunes and stale phrases, but give practical advice for her work, in which she displays so admirably an idealism that need not be preached to her.

2146

Speaking on the occasion of his appointment as ~~political organiser of~~ German broadcasting, Fritzsche expounds his programme: There will be straight talking in a language that goes down well with the masses, even though the highbrows might dislike it; news bulletins clear and to the point; regular talks at 19.45 by leading German personages covering all fields, style and outlook being modelled on the Goebbels' articles; feature programmes on the homeland's life in wartime to be raised to the standard of the front reports; less 'pep' talks and more practical stuff in broadcasts for housewives, farmers, etc., Fritzsche continues.

Now, I do realise, dear listeners, that if the best of schemes is to be carried out effectively, it depends not only on the ability of the men and women at the microphone, but on other things as well. We do know that despite the extraordinary increase in the number of transmitters at the disposal of Germany, the homeland itself and the gigantic area right to the front are far from adequately supplied with clearly audible transmitting stations. How often, during the past six months, did we not almost creep into the loudspeaker, to catch the weak whispers of an infinitely distant station in the homeland or the occupied territories. We are also fully aware that the ~~switching~~ closing down of a number of such stations at 19.15 instead of 20.15 (announced time, both corresponding to 19:15 G.M.T.) entailed by the change-over from summer time must reduce the possibilities of reception for many listeners at a peak hour of listening.

Finally it is no secret to us that many a listener has a great amount of trouble with his receiver. One cannot replace a valve that has broken down; another saves the last juice of his battery for some news bulletin; yet another can find no replacement for his worn-out set - not to speak of the hopeless desire for a new and better set to cope with the deteriorated reception conditions. All these are the consequences of war which always makes increasing ~~upon the~~ demands. We know how important it is not to leave the German in the homeland alone with his worries and to give him

A095854

172

FRANK:GEA:19.45:7. ~~Radio (contd.)~~ -2-

(50) (172)

that measure of strength that the community established through the wireless can impart. But even more important is the necessity to equip our submarines at sea with the best, the very best wireless apparatus; to see to it that our bomber crews in the air can keep up communications with their base; and that every force of ground troops fighting on the land is in constant touch with headquarters and neighbouring units. Therefore, everybody must understand that it is our overriding task to satisfy these requirements of the ~~munitions~~ fighting services ~~go to means of communication.~~

Even so, we Germans are in the fortunate position of having had the total number of our wireless receivers considerably increased, by contrast with England, where production for civilian needs was suspended altogether, and where until quite recently, not even facilities for repairs existed. Only with this multitude of new receivers we had to satisfy a multitude of new wants. In the vast area between Finland, the Caucasus and North Africa, many more Germans need a wireless set today than before within the narrow borders of the Reich - and, thank God, in many cases they have them, too. The others simply will have to draw closer together. New receivers will be made available only for the most urgent wants, for instance, for air raid victims. For this purpose, a purchasing voucher will be introduced in the near future - details of this scheme will be announced at the time; in any case it will be the most suitable method of a fair distribution.

~~END OF TALK.~~

~~Heil~~

~~Heil~~

(172)

2147

A095855

H3310-0148

H3310-0149

~~(Enclosure) Shortage of transmitters and receivers. (attached)~~

(6) (172)

[The others must help one another as best they can. If ~~this~~ over- close neighbourhood used to be the breeding-ground for ~~most~~ intimate enmities, this is a luxury which we can no longer afford in wartime. If ~~Mrs~~ Frau Muller knows that Frau Meyer's receiver is about to 'go west', then she may safely forget that Frau Meyer the other day beat her carpets at the wrong time/-which, of course, was another proof of her bad character! - and invite her to listen to a broadcast ~~for~~ which she wants to hear.] The Mullers and Meyers should bear in mind that their husbands too cannot pick and choose their comrades, let alone the enemy against whom they fight.

[On the other hand, we have to face today the sad lack of a printed wireless programme/ ~~that would~~ to direct ~~the~~ his/ listeners/ to the broadcasts ~~for~~ in which he is most interested. The wireless itself attempts to close this gap by frequent previews. The Broadcasting Organisation of the Party will, in future, see to the ~~publication~~ posting of programmes, and I appeal to the resourcefulness of all to spread ~~the knowledge of~~ the wireless programme.

2148

A095856

H3310-0150

The soldier at the front is informed through front newspapers and by every other possible means, of the several transmitters that can be received in their area. In any case, we must do everything in our power to prevent ~~that the listener tiresome~~ into the other just because ~~he~~ the listener feels like it, or happens to have time/ ~~for in that case it would be a mere accident if he would meet just that word or that note to which he is attuned.~~ The universal remedy, namely, the circulation of ~~the~~ a printed programme ~~which previously would have been simply a matter of making up one's mind,~~ becomes today a problem, just as it is a problem to get hold of sets and valves. No doubt all these problems will be attacked, but the results can be only emergency solutions. The greatest help is that of the neighbour, the comrade. [Let us face it clearly, my listeners, ~~that~~ this war in which the destiny of our people is being decided/ demands the mobilisation

A 095857

(7) (172)

FRANK: GER: 19.45. 7.

and the effort of every individual. The issue of the conflict will be decided not only by the material power, but also by the spiritual strength of the people. And that in turn, is so often dependent on a little joy, a little relaxation, which an hour of entertainment, or a transmission of good music may contain. And if the individual, left to himself, often turn many problems in his anxious mind, a talk that is to the point but inspired by a strong inner force, will give him again the resilience of faith. We want to prove that a wireless which goes right among the soldiers and right among the people in the Homeland, constitutes a source of strength that cannot be stopped by technical difficulties.

Until Tuesday!

367c

END OF BULLETIN.

(172)

2150

A095858

H3310-0151

H3310-0152

Monitor

SUBMITTED AT 00.40
BY D. Wallis

1A

M 151

Station: GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA FRANKFURT

Wavelength: 251 m

In: GERMAN

2151

For: GERMANY

Time: 19.45

(16 mins) 19.12.42

[Reply To Allies' Atrocity Allegations]

Talk by Hans Fritzsche

[Dear Listeners, In these days before Christm[as] two facts strike us in the sphere of political controversy: The first [illegible] particularly by the British is the [illegible] endeavour which we have so frequently discussed - to [illegible] boast successes on far-advanced points of the front as victories.

A095859

H3310-0153

It is the same attempt as was made last year, ending in the assertion that the great change in the fortunes of the war had arrived. Certainly, the British have become a little more careful this year in their all too optimistic bonhesies and they do not go so far as 12 months ago when they proclaimed the supposed complete collapse of the German Eastern Front. But it is striking that this artificially-nurtured super-optimism is cultivated with particular obstinacy this year, and that the British even try to enhance it by occasional, cleverly placed and deliberately pessimistic remarks. You feel it more plainly every day that behind this optimism propagated by the British there lies no systematic planning. The intention is, no doubt, to tide the British public over the coming Christmas during which, for the first time, there will be no special rations, and when the British have even to prepare for new privations.

It cannot be kept secret even from the British people that these restrictions, which are becoming more and more obvious, as is the case of food and, in the whole of the war economy, are taking place at the moment that the Axis Powers in many spheres have passed their lowest level economically and are able to move more freely from month to month. Evidently it is feared that at Christmas in particular and at the New Year such reflections may have bad effects on the war morale of the British nation. The optimism described is therefore used as an antidote. MIST

Next to these British Christmas hopes the second remarkable fact in political

A 095860

H3310-0154

(2)

MIST

Deutsche Antimoral

controversy is the result suddenly revived atrocity campaign against us. The details of this atrocity campaign are of no interest. Be it sufficient to say that the legend of the chopped-off hands of children is flourishing again, this story which the British spread during the last war and of which they boasted afterwards because it had been so "cleverly invented." The strange thing about atrocity stories during a war is, that if you use them as emphatically as the British are doing to their own admission, human nerves become blunted to them. It is therefore necessary to invent wilder stories during the fourth year of the war than during the first, because, otherwise, people would no longer react. For the same reason, the British during the fourth year of the war no longer bother to make any statements to disguise the bloody terror which they enact in India, Persia and in other countries, about which reports are coming in daily. They think it will no longer create a stir if, during the inferno of a gigantic war with its hard and cruel details, a report comes in on the shooting of a few hundred freedom-loving Arabs and Indians.

[Churchill's Government drowns this terror with shrieks about atrocities and simultaneously complains, deeply moved, that since the coming into existence of Fascism and National Socialism the good old ways of yore have been brutalised. This is a subject used deliberately to impress and sentiments feelings at Christmas time. It is therefore necessary to make a few remarks concerning it, both on the principle and on the practice. Regarding the principle, let us point out that during the last decades and centuries, the time of its political decline after the end of its strong medieval power as a Reich, the German people was popular all over the world as a fount of science, philosophy and culture. The representatives of these good things which emanated from Germany were so welcome because they asked for practically no reward for their achievements and because no central German power existed to voice any claims on their behalf. The old saying of the "cultural fertilizer" as represented by the German people was well justified, because our nation put at the world's disposal a long series of good and useful men and was satisfied with the glory they attained in a world ruled and exploited by others.

MIST

[You can well imagine the extreme indignation of the other peoples when suddenly these Germans, who had been so modest until then, staked some claims. Suddenly the nation of poets and thinkers became the nation

2153 A095861

H3310-0155

(3)

(MIST

shattering the foundations of human morals, which had developed in the course of 2,000 years. And while - and I merely hint at this trend of thought- at the present time millions of soldiers are fighting under the hardest conditions, [illegible] wielding the most modern weapons, [illegible] living in a more primitive way than our ancestors, while suffering hardships and privations and while at a time when science is tearing by its achievements one victim after another from the clutches of natural death from illness while they have to face death by force in every form, our enemies, and the British in particular, assert that this suffering has been brought about by the Germans. They point to the [illegible] 19th and 18th centuries and remark that in those times humanity was happier because force was not governing it.

2154

[We have to recall once more that at a time when the German nation voiced no political or power claims of any kind and when it dreamed of world citizenship seen through rosy glasses, the British in particular were committing acts of violence and terrorism.

A095862

H3310-0156

If it is true that after the most brutal fighting of the Middle Ages - viewed in general - a certain period of stabilised human morals began, then this attempt at a sensible order in human affairs was sabotaged by the British who once more introduced mediaeval methods into modern times when grabbing their Empire.

In the documents of the British Parliament since 1750 details are discussed and [illegible] such as for instance the facts of violence by British officials in India, which can hardly be mentioned today. At intervals of a few years [illegible] during decades and centuries up to the present time evidence of the depopulation of whole provinces, of the torture and slaughter of hundreds of thousands of people and similar matters was collected. Invariably it developed into a huge scandal and led to flaming indictments as, for instance, that of Edmund Burke against Warren Hastings in 1788. There were speeches at which listeners fainted when hearing of British acts of terror in India. But every time, when even the British had come to loathe their own acts of terrorism and there had been such an outcry, matters were hushed up in committees and commissions and were pigeon-holed by the resolution of a simple majority as soon as the public began to forget. Sometimes this was a matter of years - in the case just mentioned seven years elapsed - but it happened regularly.

2155

MIST

A095863

H3310-0157

As [I] pointed out before, this happened at a time when in Germany there were world citizens full of ideals, aiming at what was good but not recognising that good could not be realised without force. The German nation has suffered because of its idealists of former times. The spiritual descendents of this Bel Esprit attitude of old are represented nowadays by the "impartiality fools" growing ever [fewer, thank God] who even now find it difficult to grasp that before realising an ideal you must be hard to create the basis for newer and better things. The hardness of our conduct of the war is different to that of the British. Of the innumerable British deeds of violence let us recall only one which was scarcely noticed because there were too many similar.

[It] is the story of the Greek motor-sailing boat (? Osia Tarasckovi) which on May 20th 1941, between Lemnos and Kavalla was stopped by a British submarine. Apart from the Greek crew there were on board a German officer, the son of a German University Professor, an N.C.O. and two soldiers. The Greek crew was ordered into a life boat; the German soldiers were forced to go below deck. The small vessel was then sunk by gunfire. When the German soldiers, their uniforms partly aflame, jumped into the water and swam away from the ship they were shot at with machine-guns until all had been hit and drowned. At a distance of 30 the Greek crew witnessed this happening from beginning to end and afterwards gave an account of it.

[This] is only one instance but it is proof that in the Englishmen who is so strangely backward in his mental and spiritual development there still exists that need of sadism which once upon a time led to the notorious blowing-up of manacled Indians from the mouth of British guns. In spite of all the hardness of fight German soldiers have at no time committed similar acts of cruelty. Such cruelty is only possible with a nation which has only waged its wars itself to a very small extent and which formerly only took part in them with its money and did not experience war's horrors.

[These] traits are found elsewhere only in Jews who also used to experience merely the financial side of wars. It is no mere chance that at present Jews are at the helm in Great Britain, in the Soviet Union and in the U.S.A.; nor is

H3310-0158

(5)

(MIST)

it chance that the British Israelite World Federation, as "Hers Review" reports, is attempting to prove that the Anglo-Saxons peoples belong to the lost tribes of Israel. Do not imagine that this is an ethnological speculation. On the basis of this speculation, claim is [redacted] certain religious affinities which, considering the [redacted] mental backwardness of the Englishman and the Nord American, form a wonderful foundation for political, cultural and even economic plans. In view of this, an attempt is already being made from the Jewish side to settle by a compromise the struggle for zones of influence between Great Britain and the U. S. A. [redacted]

(KILL)

[People who are so clever in intermingling and connecting religion, race, business, and politics, are naturally also able to make simple souls believe that their own deeds of violence are not deeds of violence. The systematic way in which we Germans are now at last doing what has to be done is described by them as barbarous.

2157

A095865

H3310-0159

[Recently the British Viceroy in India declared that the unrest in India was not due to Great Britain's refusal to share the power with India but that, on the contrary, it was due to Great Britain's willingness to abandon part of her power. There we have British morals in a nutshell. He who is being tortured, hanged, or shot by the British is in their opinion suffering a regrettable fate because he was guilty of being in Great Britain's way.

[If, at the present time, millions of German soldiers are waging an extremely hard fight and are mastering fate, they are doing so to [redacted] and finally [redacted] British-Jewish-Bolshevik inhumanity which, unfortunately, had been proved a thousand times over.

END

MIST

2158

A095866

H3310-0160

Monitor
Urlik

"D B

AT 172-10

Walsh

Handed in

INDEX

Station

German Home Service
via Frankfurt

Wavelength

251m

In

German

For

Germany

Time

19.45

Duration Date

(15m) 12.1.43

Talk by Hans Fritzsche [Anglo-U.S. Refusing of the Madhouse]

[You have heard over the wireless and read in your papers that Mr Roosevelt compared his capital, Washington with a madhouse, apparently because he felt the need to break the point off certain criticisms which have been made about his war machine. We are grateful to Mr Roosevelt for having used the words "Washington madhouse"; because in doing so he expressed somthing which we had on the tip of our tongue although we did not utter the word since, as you know, only the parliamentary states of this world are wont to use unparliamentary language, and since everybody who opposes parliamentarism is far too well brought up to express himself in any other but than parliamentary manner. To put it more simply: We have often asked ourselves in secret whether the English and the people of the USA are not simply mad to ally themselves with Bolshevism and to wage war against three great nations, engaged upon a movement of regeneration which alone can save human culture from total distruption.

2159

A095867

H3310-0161

~~Considering, however, that we are not Churchill's and Roosevelt's doctors but their enemies we refrain from using radical expressions such as "madhouse", if somebody takes it out of our mouth well, in that case, we may dispense with our scruples and do likewise.~~

1A (xviii)

~~You see,~~ Mr Roosevelt made up for using the expression "Washington madhouse", by stating that the USA is really working like mad for the war. Still, we are told that an American woman, whose name was given, compared her ~~own, more limited~~ home country to a madhouse,

2160

174

A095868

H3310-0162

174

~~which is being~~ administ ~~e~~red by the inmates themselves.-.a state of affairs ~~xxxixxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~, doing neiter the building nor the inmates nor ~~the~~ other people any good. Let us leave it to the madmen on the other sidde to ~~decide as to~~ whether, in what sense and to what extent the ~~xxxxx~~ picture of the madhouse applies to them. It is an old truth that the invention of lunatic asylums raised the question ~~whithxxf~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ whether the people on this or that side of the bars ~~are~~ mad.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ At any rate, let us consider once again ~~our roots and unshakable~~ on what we actually base our firm conviction that kind Providence has entrusted us with the safeguarding of mankind's sane progress, ~~xxxxx~~ appointing us guardians of reason in ~~xxxx~~world history, whilst things abnormal, historical madness and mental confusion and ~~deformities~~ are to be found amongst our enmies.

~~In demonstrating our proof~~ We do not wish to go back, once again, to the very fundamentals of the development on both sides; we do not intend to start ~~from~~ with the Jewish germ of London's and Wshington's spiritual decay; we shall rather prove our case with the help of the topical material ~~which has become available~~ in the past days and hours.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The ~~English periodical~~ "Nineteenth Century", for instance, recently ~~discussed~~ ~~wrote a few words about~~ England's real rasons for entering the war. The American "United Press "Agency (sic) took up this exposition and broadcast it to the world. ~~The periodical wrote~~ In The Nineteenth Century said:" England entred the war, not because Germany had adopted a political system unacceptable to England, but because the Germans had upset the balance of power in Europe, thus threatening the security of the British Isles. ~~The periodical continues:~~ Even if Germany had become involved in a war with Poland under a liberal or democratic regime, England would have gone to war"- even if the Germans had been good democrats and the Poles possibly ~~xx~~ totalitarian.

2161

174

~~You see, my dear listeners,~~ ~~there~~ the English have used what little sense they ~~have~~ to point out to us that they were not waging war against Germany or against the German people, but gainst a regime and a party. This thesis, at which we could but smile, they put

A095869

H3310-0163

forth in dead earnest. It was in the pamphlets which they dropped for us and it constituted the very foundation of British propaganda against us. Every Englishman had to take it into consideration, and most highly-placed British dignitaries who forget this thesis, lost their office. It is only because we merely went on smiling at that stupid assertion, storing it away, together with slogans such as " Christ instead of Cotton" Wilson's Forteen Points and the most recent British Preservation of Human Rights; it is only because of that that one English author now gives up all that rubbish by admitting quite simply what we have always been maintaining: England does not wage war against a German form of government, but against the German people. She wages this war because, according to the British periodical which I have just quoted, she thought that even a German economic or cultural preponderance in a country like Poland or Bohemia would necessarily disturb the balance in Europe, thus threatening England's insular security.

You might say, well, that is a matter of opinion and not necessarily an indication of political aberration. But may I just ask you to consider this: A German preponderance, which did not assume greater proportions than those described in "Nineteenth Century", induced the English to embark upon a life and death struggle against us. To banish the German danger from Central Eruope they ally themselves with Bolshevism, which constitutes the great danger for the whole of Europe, including England. To save the very doubtful British interests, shall we say, on the Vistula or the Moldau they ran the risk of a war which has driven them out of Europe completely and which costs them one piece after another of their Empire. That is where the madness comes in. 2162

Now, someone might say this may betray stupidity but not necessarily madness.

A 095870

H3310-0164

A 095871

Some one might argue: perhaps the English deem the maintenance of the European system of small states more important than another cut in the food rations, which the British Minister of Food announced on account of the latest sinkings of Allied ships. Let us

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pass that for the moment, even if it ~~is well founded~~ sound political reasoning. The fact remains that the English are mad in praying for a Bolshevik victory in order to maintain the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ system of small states in Europe, considering that Bolshevism has/inscribed upon its banners the conquest, not only of one continent but of the entire world. That is suicide out of fear of death - that is stark madness.

History ~~records~~ such aberrations ~~of~~ entire nations, not by ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ confining them to a lunatic asylum, but by inflicting upon them defeat and annihilation. ~~That is the~~ ~~queer aspect discernible in the entire lay-out of our enemies' conduct of the war. But the~~ The very strategy bears the traces of mental aberration.

Again a few examples taken only from the last few days and hours ~~German~~ Uboats sink 13 tankers out of a convoy of ~~sixteen~~ 16 tankers bound for North Africa. The Special Announcement was published on Sunday. The English preserve silence. Then, out of the remaining three tankers, ~~which are~~ already damaged, two more are sunk. England still maintains her silence ~~about this incident~~, but ~~she~~ suddenly starts talking like mad half a dozen different convoys. One of them is reported to have experienced ~~thirty~~ 30 or even more Uboat attacks ~~and to have~~ nevertheless "escaped complete destruction", as the English proudly announced. British news agencies speak about a pilot who sighted a record number of Uboat on one day. At the same time more reports are muttered to the effect that the Uboat danger has in reality considerably decreased. ~~Responsible~~ experts in England and the USA are now talking about ~~the German~~ U-boat danger which has become fatal. The BBC speakers who ~~repeat~~ broadcast these opinions, to some extent at least, state in the same breath that Germany is apparently at the end of her tether. Why? Well, because the Germans are making such a big fuss of their U-boat successes. According to British logic the Germans have evidently no other iron left in the fire and so little hope left that they can only

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A095872

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GHS 19.45 12. (5)

talk about U-Boat successes. As though it mattered to us in the slightest whether our enemy perishes by having his skull smashed or his throat cut or by being stifled.

Thus, the English news service and British argumentation show symptoms of madness which is not even consistent. Mr. Roosevelt affords us an insight into the constitution of his mind. What did he not blather, in the last 12 months, and now again in his message to Congress about the amount of new ship construction! Again and again he said he was building more millions tons than our U-boats could sink. One was led to infer that last year alone several hundred tankers, for instance, were put into commission. As a matter of fact, the U.S. Admiral Land, President of the Shipping Commission and therefore should know, now announces that only 42 tankers were launched in the USA in the whole of 1942. He adds, of course, that the effort will be increased, but he also realises, no doubt, that the efforts of the U-boats will not slacken either.

At any rate, the US admiral gives us, by his admission, a most view of what is going on behind Roosevelt's veil of figures. It is by no means a minor symptom of Roosevelt's disturbed mind, if he believes himself capable of winning the war against Germany, Italy and Japan by bluff, just as he was able to bluff his own people into the war.

The most decisive factor, however, is that the peoples of Great Britain and the USA are fighting with fervour and self-sacrifice, in a war into which they have been dragged like puppets on the wires of the Jewish plutocrats.

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End

A095873

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CHECKED BY C.R.D.

Station: GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA FRANKFURT | Wavelength: 25m | In: GERMAN

For: GERMANY | Time: 19.45 | Duration: (17 mins.) | Date: 16.1.43.

Talk By: HANS FRITZSCHE

[Roosevelt the warmonger: His Background.]

[It may be an accident that in the last days we have had a spate of news items about certain political, economic and personal strands in the pattern of events in the USA. It is worthwhile to consider all these matters in their context, since they afford a deep insight into the nature and the motive forces of this adversary, so tremendous in fighting us today.

There was, in the first place, the sensational revelation of the former French Deputy Philippe Henriot about the French declaration of war on Germany on 3rd September 1939. In "Le Matin" the latter relates how, on the early morning of that day, he stayed at the house of the then Polish Ambassador. There he overheard this Pole and the then U.S. Ambassador to France, the notorious Bullitt, who is a close personal friend of Roosevelt. Henriot heard the Pole complain to Roosevelt's friend that France had not yet declared war. He heard the booming voice of the U.S. Ambassador at the other end exclaim, excitedly: "What! - France has not yet declared war? This is impossible. I shall ring up Daladier at once and tell him ...", etc. Subsequently, Henriot ascertained that Bullitt had actually rung up Daladier, who in his turn went to Bonnet and ordered him to transmit the ultimatum to Germany without delay, and that the latter would have to follow automatically. All this occurred - and this is the crucial point - before the expiration of the period for consideration, on which France had explicitly insisted in her negotiations with England.

A095874

H3310-0168

Today we know that this period was ~~meant~~ for a final heart-searching and clarification, after the Cabinet had proved equally divided on the issue, and only the ~~mean~~ casting vote of Daladier ~~had~~ carried the decision for war. This we are in a position today to appreciate how during those

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last hours before France's declaration of war, everything hung in the balance; and how the intervention of Bullitt, that is, of Roosevelt's personal envoy, brought about the decision which precipitated France into the war that was to end so unhappily for her.

What degree of unscrupulousness, what determination to have war, and then dominate among the closest personal entourage of Roosevelt, who at that time, as President of the USA, was still supposed to pursue a policy of splendid isolation, non-intervention and neutrality! Months and even years after he had helped so decisively to light the fuse that started the world conflagration, Roosevelt perjured himself by assuring the electorate that he would never send U.S. soldiers abroad. This stain cannot be wiped off by a White Book.

The next news item worthy of our interest is the candid statement by Jewish journalist Joseph Israel in the "Saturday Evening Post" about his fellow Jew, Samuel Rosenman. For ten years past, this article explains, Samuel Rosenman had been Roosevelt's right-hand man and Roosevelt's mouthpiece. He would visit the President in his bedroom during the morning, and would then sit in the President's office to receive the stream of visitors, including the most powerful men in the country - for they all knew that Rosenman was acting on behalf of the President himself. It was Rosenman who nominated Roosevelt's first brains trust - Joseph Israel declares - and now he is nominating the second one. When, once, he was away, Roosevelt told press correspondents that to be parted from Samuel Rosenman was like losing his right arm! If proof were still been needed that Roosevelt is a tool in the hands of the Jews, it has certainly been established by this imprudent admission, and I believe the day will come when Samuel Rosenman, and the Jews as a whole, will be not exactly thankful to their fellow-Jew, Joseph Israel, for shedding such a revealing beam of light on men and affairs.

Starting from the chance coincidence of Israel's article and the revelations made by Philippe Henriot, one can fairly conclude today that the telephone conversation which on 3rd September 1939, decided the French Premier Daladier to declare war, was only accidentally conducted by William Bullitt, who happened to be one of Roosevelt's intimate friends. The voice that dictated the declaration of war to France was in fact the voice of Samuel Rosenman - it was the voice of the

Jew!

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Just to round off this picture, we may add another small, ~~spotlight, or~~ almost comical spotlight, ~~indeed, which has~~ also ~~been~~ provided by the "Saturday Evening Post". This paper ~~expressed~~ described a luncheon ~~given~~ in honour of the U.S. ~~Minister for~~ Secretary of Commerce, Strauss. Roosevelt spoke ~~on this occasion~~ and declared that he had selected Strauss as ~~Minister of~~ Secretary of Commerce because he was best qualified for the job. No other consideration had counted, ~~please observe this emphasis~~ least of all his ~~views~~ ideas or his race. While the rest of the company still enthused over Roosevelt's large views and his freedom from ~~prejudices~~ prejudice, the Jewish banker Jacob Schiff rose to add ~~some~~ his words ~~of his~~ in praise of Strauss. ~~The~~ Jacob Schiff is very hard of hearing, next to deaf in fact, and so ~~he~~ had not quite taken in Roosevelt's speech. So he began his eulogy of Strauss as follows: "When Roosevelt came to power he asked me to name the cleverest Jewish citizen. I named Strauss, and Strauss was nominated ~~Minister of~~ Secretary of Commerce at once."

Let us ~~go on with~~ continue our survey. The next news item ~~deals with~~ is a report in the Jewish magazine "Time" about the Jew who calls himself Hermann Kreps, but has half a ~~dozen~~ dozen aliases besides. The paper states that this man wrote himself into a fortune by describing his alleged experiences in New Germany. Only when he was ~~improved~~ improvident enough ~~of late~~ to attack the Bolsheviks, he was ~~subjected to this~~ subjected to closer scrutiny, and ~~was~~ unmasked as a fraud. His anti-German diatribes, of course, had meanwhile borne fruit.

Furthermore, reports have been accumulating these last few days of ~~numerous~~ large-scale scandals of profiteering and graft in the U.S.A. Thus, it is announced that a bosom friend of the U.S. Admiral Land managed in a few weeks before October 31st 1942 to earn ~~half a million~~ 500,000 dollars for the ~~selection~~ finding of a name for a company ~~that was to be~~ newly founded to build ships - on paper only. U.S. magazines stated that the profits of this company amounted during the first few weeks of its founding to ~~be~~ the original capital, i.e. 200 per cent; and these profits might rise still higher, to as much as ~~2000~~ 2000 per cent. This is only one example, and a small one, of U.S. corruption, but from the material from the last few days alone, the list could be prolonged endlessly.

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A095877

H3310-0171

All these cases demonstrate that the USA - pleased to call itself "God's own Country" - is helplessly in the hands of the Jews; while its President acts as war-monger on Jewish instructions, while Jewish wire-pullers stage a campaign of hate against us, while plutocratic economy is the scene of unbridled corruption. All these features did not grow overnight; they have their history - a history

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A095878

which we must know if we are to know the enemy facing us there confronting us.

Recently a book, "The Country Without Heart" by A.E. Johann, was published which gives a picture of the USA in the light of the personal experiences of the author. Johann relates how, travelling through the USA, he came to know the southern states and discovered vestiges of a high culture, destroyed by the northern states during the Civil War. He states that after the victory of the bourgeois capitalistically-minded northern states over the southern states with their aristocratic ideology, a deep transformation, first slowly, than gathering speed and momentum, set in. Only in literature can one afford the gesture of a sentimental tribute to the destroyed culture of the south, in books like "Gone With The Wind" and "Anthony Adverse". In the world of stark reality, however, it was stock exchange quotations, dividends and anonymous limited companies that ruled the country. One began to earn money for its own sake, and "Capital Capital!" became the magic incantation. One of the richest timber countries in the world, the USA has had to import timber for many years past, since its own forests had been relentlessly squandered for the sake of profit. Forests the size of Germany were destroyed by fire, and people would just shrug their shoulders: "They are not my trees after all, so what does it matter!" The fertile plains are used for 20, 30 years without break for the cultivation of wheat, until the last atom of fertility is squeezed out of the soil. Johann describes how he found desert wastes and steppes where 12 to 15 years before he had seen golden harvests of wheat. Once prosperous farms were swallowed up by wandering sand dunes. But this was not a matter of interest to the Americans; they simply moved on to cultivate - and destroy - another piece of land. Then the author of this book understood: "This Country Has No Heart!" Drawing further on personal experiences, Johann relates how the mechanistically and capitalistically-minded Neo-Americanism, after the destruction of the southern aristocracy, broke up the middle classes and lower middle classes, who were turned into wage earners - a process that continued with the subsequent liquidation of the farmers as an independent class. This was the ignominious end of American freedom. The naive enthusiasm for America, which goes back to the era of the pioneers, with their freedom and independence, is only a dream. Slavery, the mode of which had been overthrown, became supreme, in forms far worse than before. Social problems were not recognised as such. And when unemployment appeared, the magazine "Fortune" wrote as recently as 1940: the following passage with its truly ghost-like ring:

"The Economy of the USA has shown that it can make splendid profits without giving work to the unemployed (of which there were 10,000,000 at the time). It is a fact" the paper continued

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"that they are superfluous . It is a fact likewise",—this is literally the paper's conclusion,—"that there is no economic reason whatsoever why they should still be alive at all.". This statement you can find word for word on page 94 of the February 1940 number of "Fortune".

Now that Roosevelt, the last exponent of such cultural, economic, political and moral disentegration, has got at last the war which he wanted so fervently, these millions of unemployed will of course have some prospects of employment. They are the same unemployed whom previously the Jewish plutocracy that rules the country could not use for anything; the same unemployed whose very right to live it challenged. But we should know that this is the basis on which an unscrupulous clique of megalomaniacs in Washington and New York, people with no glimmer of Europe, have founded their plans for conquering the world. Europe must know whom it has to thank for the war; must know just what the peace and culture promised by Roosevelt are like.

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~~Until next time, perhaps Tuesday.~~

END OF BULLETIN.

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INDEXED

Station: GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA ALLIOS

Wavelength: 1648 m

In: GERMAN

For: GERMANY

Time: 19.45

Duration: (15 mins)

Date: 4.5.43

179

1A

TALK by Hans Fritzsche

[Inside History of U.S. Coal Strike]

(Dear Listeners, A strike of miners occurred in the U.S.A. a few days ago, and has now ended. A settlement has not yet been achieved, but work has been resumed and the U.S.A. and her Allies are rid of a great anxiety. The preliminary history of this miners' strike and the circumstances in which it ended shed so much light on the economic conditions and mental attitude of the U.S.A. and her Allied States, that it is worth discussing.

(The background of the whole affair is formed by the social unrest and insecurity that are chronic in the highly capitalistic U.S.A. This burning social question appeared in every country at the moment of industrialisation and it in the U.S.A. has increased by the unlimited amassing of riches in fewer and fewer hands, while at the same time the middle classes were eliminated and ever larger numbers of the masses were turned into proletarians. This burning social question originated at the time when the U.S.A. had the sad world record of 18,000,000 unemployed. It did not disappear in the later period when labour became scarce owing to the war. This social insecurity could not be done away with even if the problem of unemployment had vanished for the time being, because in this war American economic life is getting more and more under the control of trusts. Hints remarks in financial and economic papers and unguarded statements by some Americans show that the Jews and plutocrats in the U.S.A. are hard at work to garner and safeguard as quickly as possible their profits from this war which they have brought about. Reports from North Africa, the Near East, South Africa, India and South America show that Jewish speculators always appearing simultaneously with the American soldiers, while numerous financial and war supplies scandals in the U.S.A. prove that high finance in that country is not willing to wait for the end of the war to make sure of its war profits.

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A095881

H3310-0175

Visit to Assault Gun Battery on Eastern Front

The reporter visited one of the most successful German assault gun batteries on the Central Sector of the Eastern Front. They had destroyed their 198th enemy tank in 40 days. They had also destroyed numerous enemy light and medium artillery. Officers and men of the batteries then described some of their experiences and exploits.

Kuban Bridgehead Fighting Difficulties

A reporter described recent fighting on the Kuban bridgehead. He stressed the difficulty of the terrain which was confined by a mountain with three peaks in the west, and a long range of heights stretching towards the south-east over a valley. Ravines and cliffs intersect the country. An attack on the mountain would be costly and is not attempted. The grenadiers and Alpine Chasseurs have to overcome extreme difficulties. Signalling and radio service comes into its own here, directing gunfire. Extremely heavy barrages by the largest guns are experienced; shells and ammunition are not spared if they can be of the slightest use to the infantry. The Bolsheviks often try to mislead our Stukas by shooting flares into our lines, vainly hoping that they might divert our bombers.

The reporter then described a critical moment when, at the height of a German infantry attack, enemy bombers registered a hit on the German battle H.Q. and severed their communications. The Commander of the German group remained calm, coolly issued his orders and mastered the situation. In that one hour alone, 91 enemy aircraft were shot down. The battle goes on day and night and our soldiers can only snatch brief hours of sleep, but they remain masters of the situation.

Reporters: Karl Heinz Schulz conducted the interview with the U-boat Commander (? Dr. Iony von Bartok), interviewed the Flight Engineer and the reporters from the Eastern Front were Kurt Dovratz and Ewald (? Lobke). END. 3143

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H3310-0176

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The USA is a country where one of the richest men, the late Mr. Morgan, did not pay taxes for years because he was supposed to have no income! Evidently it dwindled away in his many account books. In the USA, (in contrast to other countries) there does not exist the adjustment of taxation of war profits which provides for a just distribution of burdens within the nation. War profiteering by the North American plutocracy was carried out so openly that several times and publicly the principle was proclaimed of an industry only being able to produce sufficient war material if it could count on "handsome" profits which would mean ugly profits. A country in which the war is treated so openly as business must reckon with the fact that this attitude towards earnings does not remain limited to a handful of plutocrats but infects other men as well.

During the last few months, among other workers the miners in the USA made demands which became more and more urgent and which at the end of the past week led to a strike of 500,000 miners. An ultimatium by President Roosevelt remained unheeded, and there was speculation as to which railway lines and factories would have to close down for lack of coal. This was the moment when Mr. Roosevelt sent soldiers to the strike areas, occupied the coal mines, and took over them for the State. It has never been fully explained what the latter really meant. American newspapers stated that the Minister of the Interior, now controlled the greatest industrial concern in the world. Some curious people even asked whether this meant nationalisation in the USA. It appears, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has "socialised", that is distributed over the whole nation, the demand for labour of U.S. mining capital; but there has not been any mention of a socialisation of profits.

The strike ended as quickly as it flared up. The promised land of the plutocrats was, therefore, saved the test of this experiment in socialisation; but it is characteristic to note the ruthlessness with which the State powers were used by big capital. In a statement to the strikers, Roosevelt clearly threatened drastic and even draconic measures. Simultaneously with this threat there was an appeal to the national conscience of the strikers, to whom it was pointed out that they could not remain idle while American soldiers were fighting or facing the U-boat danger as sailors

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(179) 2173/2. d (XII) (2)

~~Many other landlords~~ also

You must bear in mind that in the USA there has always been rioo an increase in taxation but this ~~increased~~ higher burden is borne by the masses and not by the plutocrat

A095884

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Faced with this consideration the leader of the strike, Lewis, resolved to end the revolt and start negotiations which, one way or another, would lead to a successful conclusion.

The most interesting matter in this quickly engineered and quickly settled strike is another one: namely the fact that not only the governing power of Jewish big capital, represented by Mr. Roosevelt, put military pressure on Lewis, but that the Communists in the USA also appeared on the scene as allies of plutocrats of the Roosevelt type. Moscow took a lively interest from the start in the beginning of the strike of American miners. The Bolshevik Tass Agency reported and took an unequivocal attitude against the American miners who had dared, following the example of the Wall Street Jews and the trust plutocrats, to ask for at least a small share of the deceptive prosperity of the war. without any ado the Moscow Bolsheviks took sides with the plutocrats and Capitalist/ entrepreneurs. The call of Moscow was faithfully echoed from the Bolshevik camp in the USA. The leader of the strike was criticised at Bolshevik meetings in the USA and the representative of Moscow in the USA, the Bolshevik chief Foster, turned against Lewis with a statement which seemed to have been dictated literally by Moscow. In Lewis was reproached with having reactionary aims and with taking up a defeatist attitude. The unanimity between the Bolshevik Foster and the plutocrat agent Roosevelt, was stressed by the remark that Roosevelt's forceful measures against the strike had been taken on Foster's advice

The whole story is given poignancy by a small item mentioned in a few American papers: the fact that Lewis, the miners' representative, now between the pincers of Roosevelt and his Bolshevik friends, gave 500,000 dollars in 1936 for Roosevelt's re-election. This memory rounds off the history of the quickly finished North American strike. The Roosevelt to whose election fund miners contributed at that time was the Roosevelt of the programme of social reforms, the Roosevelt of the New Deal, the Roosevelt whom the big stores had supported for the Presidency and who at the end of Capitalistic prosperity stood for social programmes, for the providing of labour, for public works, for large-scale cultivation and amelioration of the soil, the Roosevelt whom the big stores who dealt with the masses believed, would make the masses better off, and whom they supported for this reason just as the miners had done. He was the Roosevelt who was strongly opposed by the big trusts until it turned out that he was not tied to any programme but open to do business, business which the plutocrats began through the medium of Jews so that Roosevelt's next re-election was financed exclusively by those who had formerly opposed him/

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H3310-0179

namely banks like Morgan's and Trusts like the United Steel Corporation.

(This history of a ~~knock~~ short and quickly settled strike shows up the whole front against which National Socialist Germany and the nations allied with her are fighting.)

(XIII)

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H3310-0180

It is the double front of the Jewish slave drivers, the slave drivers with the Bolshevik cabin in Moscow, who, during a quarter of a century, forced almost 200,000,000 men to Stakhanov labour for their armaments, and the slave drivers who, in the shape of plutocrats, govern the so-called Western Democracy, and who, under a thin coating of ideals of freedom, indulge in dollar imperialism. This is the double front of Jewish slave drivers to whom the idea of a peaceful Reich was unbearable, a Germany who from 1933 to 1939 did away with unemployment and overcame all the difficulties of a poor country with her own resources. It is the front of those who are justly afraid that the example of the National Socialist achievements in the political and economic sphere would be sufficient to overthrow the two Jewish ideologies of Bolshevism and of Plutocratic Liberalism.

This is the story of an unimportant strike in the USA. It has revealed the undercurrents of the fight we have to wage.

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END

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A 095887

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2176

H3310-0181

Station GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA ALLOUIS
Wavelength 1648m
In GERMAN For GERMANY
Time 19.45 Duration (14 mins) Date 5.7.43

21.43

Cat. X 1A
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Talk by Hanz Fritzsche

[Roosevelt's Machinations Caused War in Europe]

[Tomorrow a collection of documents will be published entitled "Roosevelt's way to war". It is a compilation of 33 diplomatic reports and notes made by the Archive Commission of the Foreign Office. Many people, who in the fourth year of the war, are burdened enough with everyday worries, may perhaps say: "Why should I be interested in dry documents and witnesses of the past if I have to battle with the present and the future?" But if we only read the first few lines of these documents we will be gripped, and we will feel that here is material of extreme importance to the present and the future. For these reports were not meant by their authors for publication. In the main they are secret reports, mostly by French and Polish Ambassadors from Washington to their Ministers at home. They fell into German hands at various times, and are now brought to light. Line by line and page by page they create a picture of the U.S.A. in the years following 1933 when that country, busy with its own problems, was not the least willing to busy itself with the European situation, in which it was not interested and with which it did not intend to have any dealings. Simultaneously, however, with this U.S. desire for a healthy existence of their own State, the documents by European diplomats in the New World who were, God knows, not well disposed towards Germany, describe the beginning and the development of Roosevelt's desire to interfere decisively in the European situation. It starts as early as January 1934 when the French Ambassador to Washington reported a fit of

(174) 2177

A095888

H3310-0182

(17th page 2)

by Roosevelt

rage against Germany ~~into Roosevelt flew and~~ which surprised even ~~the~~ the U.S.

From the documents it becomes clear, point by point, how ~~the American~~ President draws the wires of U.S. imperialism to Europe as well as to East Asia, how in the ~~Sino~~-Japanese conflict he takes up a hostile Chinese position towards Japan and how he tries to bend the at first really great neutral attitude of the European powers in the East Asiatic conflict into an anti-Japanese one. Towards the public of his own country, he hypocritically showed true neutrality ~~in order~~ to press the other great powers simultaneously into another course, into which he then allows himself to be drawn seemingly against his will. ~~can be seen to employ~~ now in Europe ~~upon~~.

A 995889

H3310-0183

(164) 1A1.1/Hanoi/xviii

Repeated items were:

N 5, War guilt : German documents published : details ;
6, France as a battlefield : Sauckel ;
O 7, Algeria : Communist paper "Liberté" published ;
N 9, German communiqué.

(BM)

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2179

A 655820

H3310-0184

Here too, he exhibits and secretly, emphasises strict neutrality to the outside world ~~in order~~ to sabotage/ as these documents show, the peaceful solution of the European problems which had been started. Any understanding between two European peoples, he regards ~~and esteems~~ as a defeat for U.S. policy and he is not abashed to let others assure the Polish Ambassador in Washington that he had means in his power with which he could force England, who was then not yet willing to wage war, to conclude an alliance with Poland, an alliance which would prevent a German-Polish understanding and which would bring about the possibility of a war against Germany.

On the one hand it is again and again tremendously moving to realise from reports by representatives of countries who are waging war against us, but who are, after all, European powers, how these judged the European situation, how they see the possibility of a peaceful settlement, how they ~~seek~~ through the dishonesty of Roosevelt's ~~warmongering incitement to war~~ and how for instance one of them says quite frankly on 29th March 1939 that it was childish, naive, and at the same time unfair to propose ~~that~~ a nation like Poland ~~should~~ compromise its relationship with a neighbour as strong as Germany, ~~which exposes~~ exposing the world to the catastrophe of a war only to serve the requirements of a foreign internal policy. On the other hand, ~~the~~ a sinister picture of the nauseating fraud which Roosevelt and the circles behind him perpetrated against the population of the U.S.A. is also ~~formed~~ created in these documents. For quite systematically and with extreme cunning, U.S. public opinion which ~~did~~ does not want to [redacted]

174

174

A 095891

H3310-0185

have anything to do with war, ~~is~~ was educated, that is to say worked upon. The Polish Ambassador ~~in~~ to Washington describes on 9th February 1938, that is even before the Austrian anschluss, that public opinion, which at first did not react at all to Roosevelt's desire for interference, is being prepared for war by the Jews. Everywhere it was being propagated, in plays, cinemas, and in the Press, and this hatred ~~rose~~ led to sheer frenzy. In January 1939, the same Polish Ambassador reports from Washington that an artificial war psychosis was being created, for the ~~American~~ U.S. people was being persuaded that war in Europe was inevitable. Roosevelt was the force behind this campaign with which, on the one hand, he wanted to divert the attention of the ~~American~~ U.S. people from internal problems, and on the other, to awaken understanding of his enormous rearmament programme. Roosevelt had sleepless nights, this Ambassador reports, because of unemployment which had risen to ~~12 millions~~ 12,000,000 and which was still increasing and ~~which~~ was leading to severe conflict. As an adroit politician, Roosevelt had dirverted the ~~eyes of the American~~ U.S. public attention from the internal situation by the ~~threat with the~~ bogey of an attack on the U.S.A. by the totalitarian States. It can therefore be seen that even the representatives of those European powers which then went to war against us had seen through the whole criminal cynicism of the fraud which Roosevelt perpetrated against the ~~American~~ U.S. people. (174)

And it is not mere history, it is the tragedy of the present time which arises out of those parts of their documents in which ~~they~~ describe how Roosevelt and his henchmen ~~talk~~ Talked of strict neutrality to the outside world while secretly and under the seal of privacy he promised everything possible and impossible to the Poles, the French, and the English, if only ~~they~~ at long last, they declared war on Germany. (Those who were still in doubt about the background of the systematic ~~encirclement to war~~ by Roosevelt can also glean from these documents that the war-mongers who pressed Roosevelt to this course were on the one hand, Jews, about whose influence very detailed information is given, and on the other, the desire for fame and influence of this man ill in mind and body, of whom the Polish Ambassador wrote on 7th March 1939 literally: "In the foreign policy of his country the President personally sees a means of satisfying his own ambition."

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When this war-monger had succeeded in setting alight the carefully prepared torch of war in Europe, when war had been broken out, the U.S. people's desire for intervention, which had been stirred up several times before by hysterical propaganda, sank to less than five per cent, according to reports by the French Ambassador to Washington. More than 95 per cent. of the U.S. people, therefore, were emphatically against intervention. That was the time when Roosevelt made his great neutrality speeches with the solemn assurance, yes with the oath of non-intervention. But every time, before or after such a speech which was made for public consumption, Roosevelt assured representatives of these European powers secretly that one was constantly approaching war. Only a little time was wanted to get the peoples of the U.S.A. where he wanted them.

A 095893

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These are the powers, who because of an inate hatred and intrinsic helplessness, lust for power and fame interferred in the new ordering of the European situation, who opposed any peaceful solution, who fanned every conflict until they had set fire to the world. These are the same elements who today sit far from battle, who clamour for invasion, who today incite bomb warfare and air terror against us in the hope that they were out of reach; who today destroyed the monument of a culture of whose beauty and greatness they have no notion. In these documents, the unity of Europe is not mentioned once, but throughout their pages there glows the warning, as if written in letters of fire to the peoples of Europe, that foreign war-mongers, with their cold and calculating cynicism, wanted to make them victims of their own policy. Readers of these documents will realise that not a single one, no not one of the European peoples can hope for a representation of its interests by the Americans by Roosevelt and his Jews. Seldom has the character of this war been worked out more clearly than in these documents in its real significance: Europe's fight for freedom.

END OF BULLETIN

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EDITORIAL

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INDEXED

Speaker FORTHUEBER Handed in .....

Station GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA ALLOUIS Wavelength 1648m

In GERMAN For GERMANY

Time 18.45 Duration (15 mins) Date 28.8.43

FLASH

(Hans Fritzsche)

Germany Will Win Through Further Endurance

Dear listeners! If we look back upon the past week of the conflict and follow our practice and begin by mentioning the unfavourable things first, we have to stress two subjects at the outset. One is the evacuation of Kharkov, the other the fact that the army of bomb victims has continued to grow.

Again fellow-Germans in the north and west, and also in the south of Germany are standing before the wreckage of their homes, where only too often lies buried all the material fruits of a life of unstinting work. Only a heart of stone could fail to be deeply distressed by the significance which such losses must have for the individual, and one cannot help repeating over and over again the puzzled question: What men are they who persuade themselves that this senseless destruction of private possessions, combined with the senseless destruction of life, can serve an object of military importance?

Yet the observer who looks upon these things with open eyes and does not close his heart to such human emotion, will clearly perceive, besides misery and distress, the upright bearing and morale of the stricken. As a German - I can find no other words for it - one is proud of these men who brave danger; of these women who, wearing their gas-masks, stand in a pall of smoke and fight the fires until they collapse; of these boys and girls, children still, who have to pass through such supreme tests of their

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27. Mai 1935.

1. StA. in Waldeshut/Baden (15.5.) Strafverfahren gegen den katholischen Vikar Paul Wasmer. Wird vorgelegt mit der Bitte um Erwägung, ob von Rosenberg Strafantrag wegen Beleidigung gestellt werden soll.

Der Beschuldigte hat in einer Predigt die letzte Strophe eines Liedes angeführt, das von der Jugend gesungen werde und gegen das Bischof Bares in seinem Amtsblatt v. 10.2.35 Stellung genommen habe. Es lautet:

„Papst und Rabbi sollen weichen,
Heiden wollen wir wieder sein,
nicht mehr in die Kirchen schleichen,
Sonnenrad führt uns allein.
Juden raus, Papst heraus aus dem deutschen
Vaterhaus!"

Ferner hat der Beschuldigte eine Strophe aus dem Liederbüchlein „Blut und Ehre", herausgegeben von Baldur von Schirach, S.8 angeführt, die folgendermaßen lautet:

„Wir wollen dem Herrn im Himmel klagen,
Kyrieleis!
daß wir wollen den Pfaffen totschlagen,
Kyrieleis!
Spieß voran, drauf und dran,
setzt aufs Klosterdach den roten Hahn!"

Ferner hat der Beschuldigte ein Wort von Baldur v. Schirach zitiert, das lautet: „Der Weg der deutschen Jugend ist Rosenberg."

GenStA. Naumburg (22.5.) Unterbringung politischer Häftlinge. Aktion gegen Kommunisten im Gebiet Zeitz, Naumburg, Weißenfels, Merseburg durchgeführt. Etwa 400 Kommunisten als Untersuchungshäftlinge. Nach Mitteilung Stapo steht ebenso solche Aktion in einem anderen Teil derProvinz in Aussicht. Frage ist, wo wiederum 2 bis 400 Kommunisten untergebracht werden können. Durch Verhaftung von Hunderten von Kommunisten und ihre Unterbringung in Gerichtsgefängnissen große Unruhe im Strafvollzug und Überfüllung auch der kleinsten Anstalten entstanden. Von einem geordneten Strafvollzug kann seit Monaten nicht mehr gesprochen werden. Die meisten Anstalten überbelegt.

Meine Anregung, möglichst viele der Festgenommenen, mindestens die Mitläufer zunächst in Schutzhaft zu nehmen, wurde von Stapo abgelehnt mit der Begründung, Eindruck auf

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It is ~~entirely~~ out of
the question that we should deny any specific enemy claims. ~~It is entirely~~
~~out of the question to~~ make percentages of destruction the subject of a
debate. Let it suffice to ~~state the fact~~ that the task of passive
defence is solved by men, women and ~~children~~, in the manner ~~which~~ we have
just illustrated ~~by several examples. Let it suffice in the second place~~
and to point out that the results of active defence are summed up in the figures
of aircraft shot down, as reported in the High Command communiques. Both
observations go to show that the ~~enemy~~ hostile air terror is no more ~~capable~~ than
any other method of achieving the enemy's objective to break Germany
~~and no more capable~~ ~~no more capable in this respect~~ than the many military onslaughts against

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our war fronts have been.

A series of such attacks has been directed, without respite, although with fluctuating intensity and changing thrust-points, against our Eastern front since 5th July. The past week, too, has not seen any pause in this assault, during which over 15,000 Soviet tanks have already been put out of action. Bolshevism has sacrificed hecatombs without reaching its goal in this campaign, namely the re-conquest of the granary of the East, the Ukraine.

Moscow celebrated the occupation of Kharkov, like that of Orel, as a great victory, concealing the fact that we evacuated these towns during operations of larger scope and after thorough demolition. The British and U.S. Press and wireless, which used to take Soviet victory claims at their face value, have not been deceived this time. They argue that we Germans have room for manoeuvre in the wide areas which we conquered in the East. They compare the German front with an elastic band that has stood up to every strain, and there are many expressions of concern at the enormous losses of the Bolshevik Army. Here, as everywhere, in this conflict, we see the value of the victories we won during the first years of the war. Just now, at the end of the fourth year of war, the significance of these successes emerges with ever greater clarity. Indeed, they are the basis of the further struggle and the foundations on which our confidence in victory rests.

We may contrast this conclusion with a balance of a different kind, which England - wantonly plunged into the adventure of this war by her ruling circles - is beginning to draw up. Despite the mobilization of her strongest resources, England has been able to reconquer only fragments of her lost sphere of power and influence. More and more often the view can be heard, as recently for instance from the mouth of the former Canadian Premier, Bennett,- that England even should win the war, would be bound to lose her Empire. The symptoms of disintegration are countless, ranging from Australia's appeals for help addressed no longer to London but to Washington, over the invitation to Africa extended to the Americans by no other

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than Smuts, who has stood by England so long with the devotion of a renegade; from the cession of British territories to the Americans, to the U.S. post-war economic plans, prepared with great thoroughness, in which the supposedly generous lend-lease act performs the function of a very effective thumbscrew.

This fact, so deplored by many Englishmen, that the fate of the British Empire is sealed, could leave us entirely indifferent. We could regard it as the retribution of destiny for the war guilt of this country, whose leader Churchill in an unguarded moment openly declared that this country had started the war against Germany without compulsion and of its own free will. But if we examine the discussions on the heritage of the British Empire, we perceive the coldly calculated plan drawn up by the U.S. American wirepullers behind the British warmongers. This plan involves the ruin of Europe by every possible means, which would give them a free hand throughout the world and perhaps a chance to cope with their otherwise insoluble problem of unemployment in that wealthy country. Here the two-fold, nay, three-fold crime committed by the British warmongers who were out for war at any cost. They perpetrated the crime to attack the great power standing for order, the power representing Europe's only hope against Bolshevism, and, for the sake of their own plutocratic aims, they jeopardized the destiny of the old world by bringing both Bolshevism and Americanism. (15 5-)

Big developments are often illuminated by themselves in small examples. U.S. niggers for instance dropped bombs on the most ancient sites of European culture, but a number of US senators have formed a committee for the preservation of European cultural monuments! The bombs of the English, who apparently see no wrong in such action, are added to those of the Americans. Neither of them has noticed that, under the impact of this terror, the peoples of Europe are closing their ranks even more resolutely, after having been deserted, for the first time in many centuries, by the cause of defence against Bolshevism.

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personal qualities such as destiny used to reserve for the trained and disciplined soldier and she came through such tests with flying colours. They are young people who accomplishing their deeds of valour, which earn them, perhaps the War Merit Cross with Swords or even the Iron Cross, and afterwards find their way back to the characteristically youthful, characteristic of youth ease and natural manner. They are young people who do not regard themselves as heroes, and for this very reason are still heroes. As a German, one can feel nothing but pride for only feel proud of these men of the Party and the armed forces, who within the framework of the big Relief Organization, discharge their duties with quiet detachment, while actually many of them must be in anxious uncertainty as the fate of their relatives, men for whom it would be more natural to lend a hand in the work at one of the mounds of debris, rather than carry out their dutiful tasks in the Relief Organization.

Take the case of a woman in one of the bombed towns. She had lost her husband in one of the previous raids. One morning she was informed that one of her sons had been severely wounded. During the following night she lost her house with all her earthly possessions. Now day and night she works for the National Socialist Welfare Organization, helping to take care of other bomb victims. This is just one example, but we could quote many more, demonstrating the same admirable bearing and fortitude. Indeed, the destiny of a people among whom such gallant hearts are beating is in good hands!

There is no need for us to discuss the precise extension of the effects when we speak of the enemy terror raids.

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At the end of the fourth year of war, and the beginning of another grandly announced British propaganda offensive, one may well emphasise

[redacted]

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(18 s)

~~Gr.H.Q. Ota KLOOUIS. 10.45. 20.~~ (5)

that England, having lost her political and economic influence on the Continent at the outset of the war, has now, by her betrayal, placed herself outside the pale of the European community. All the present attempts to regain a foothold in the Old World, all the attempts at the formation of a Second Front, and not least, the attempt of the air terror, have only the one effect of strengthening a European community seriously poisoned by centuries of England's balance of power policy. Four years ago England began the war against Germany. Today she knows she is confronted not by the Reich alone, which can easily be blockaded, but by the massive power residing in the orbit of European space.

~~Until next Saturday.~~

END ~~OF BULLETIN.~~

(18 s)

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE VIA ALLOUIS: IN GERMAN FOR GERMANY: 18.45. 4.9.43.
(Original transcript missing. Taken from Digest No. 1,510 1A (1) HOME (xii).)

TALK BY HANS FRITZSCHE.

After Four Years of War

In these first days of the fifth year of the war, much has been said and written about the prospects and hopes of each of the two groups and Powers wrestling with each other in this gigantic struggle.

Anyone who has been able to compare the balance sheets of the first four years of war, drawn up in the various countries, must have had the impression that these accounts have not been compiled entirely honestly, particularly in London. In London, more even than in Washington, hopes for the future have been included in the balance, as if they were already accomplished facts. Things have been approached in a much more sober and matter-of-fact way in Germany. We get the clearest impression of the results achieved in four years of war by comparing the position of the Front Line on the first day of war with its present delineation. On the day on which the war began, the mighty forces of a strong coalition, led by England, were placed in a narrow ring close around what were then frontiers of the German Reich. Seen on a map of the Continent, or, better still, on a map of the World, it was but a puny speck which had to defend itself against a mighty group of Powers, which, in addition to smaller countries, comprised two World Powers, and behind which there stood, as prospective allies, Bolshevism and the U.S.A. Today, after four years of war, important components of the former coalition have been eliminated and the narrow fighting base, on which we then stood, has been widened to cover the greater part of the Continent of Europe. Moreover, our Japanese Ally occupied a similarly fanned out position on the other side of the world. If a balance-sheet of the past four years of war is to be drawn up at all, then, in our opinion, this development must on no account be disregarded. In enemy comments on this war, the idea that the trend of developments which has brought up these successes, has turned, and is now moving in the opposite direction, plays an important part. Enemy speakers and commentators are, of course, at liberty to interpret the trend of developments as having the tendency they want it to have. Once again, we shall remain hard-headed realists, and merely state that the tempo of the enemy offensives cannot, in either hemisphere, be compared with our rate of advance, or with that of the Japanese. Although it is true that the Bolsheviks have gained a certain amount of territory during their present summer endurance offensive (Daueroffensive), these gains bear no comparison with those we at one time made, for they have been achieved yard by yard, at the price of much blood and precious war material. If the Bolsheviks have been able to reoccupy one or other of the towns they lost, they have not captured them fighting, but were merely able to enter a place evacuated by us and laid waste in good time. Some of the enemy commentators, who refused to be confused by the Bolsheviks' triumphant shouting, have correctly realised that we are playing with the wide area we once captured, and that even the loss of Kharkov, for instance, means a great deal less to us today than the same loss meant to the Bolsheviks at the time. In saying this, we by no means underestimate the difficulty of the defensive fighting which has now fallen to the lot of the German soldier in the East. On the contrary, we try to make clear the difficulty of that fighting by presenting numerous realistic reports. Nor do we underestimate the danger a really decisive Bolshevik success would entail for Germany and the whole of Europe. However, just because we are so seriously concerned about these things, we are the more entitled to point to the fact that the Bolsheviks have made such infinite sacrifices, without scoring the success for the sake of which these sacrifices might have been worth while - the recapture of the food bases of their country. This "game with space", which is being carried out in the East, is also in progress on the other side of the earth, where the Americans may well have scored a success against the Japanese at some particular time and place where they massed their forces, but nothing like a decision,

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involving a turn in the trend of war developments, as the enemy is so fond of asserting took place, did in fact occur. Some of the rules of this "game with space" also hold good in the south of Europe, where the English, after the end of the fighting in Sicily - several months later than they had supposed - have now set foot on Italian soil. It is too early to pronounce judgment on these matters. In such cases we always leave it to the soldiers to speak the first word, to the German soldiers, whose fighting strength the English and Americans have come to know in advanced positions, both in Africa and Sicily, where small German forces have tied down entire enemy armies for many weeks, under the most unfavourable external conditions.

Only in one sphere did enemy comment significantly say little of the much repeated alleged turn of developments - the air-war. In this sphere a certain reserve is becoming apparent in the British and U.S. Press and radio, though only a fortnight ago, rather overweening comment had been heard and read. For us, the problem of the enemy air terror makes two pictures. On the one hand we see the devastated residential quarters of German cities. We see the ruins of houses, which collapsed over the heads of the peaceful occupants, over women and children. We also see the courage and determination of the stricken men and women. Nothing could be more moving, and at the same time more inspiring, than to see the stubbornness with which a terrorised population clings to the soil in which it is rooted, and on which it still struggles on with bare necessities. The other aspect of the enemy air terror, however, is determined by the losses which the air force of our opponents is suffering. The figures of enemy aircraft shot down, reported in the official German communique, and which, in most cases, mount still higher on the day following such a defensive encounter, express merely a small portion of the losses the enemy suffers because they only represent the fraction we have actually laid hands on (angefasste Bruche). And those losses and the total of these losses, have risen many times during the last few weeks, no matter where the enemy attacked, in the West, North, South or in the Centre. Only this week, for the first time, the attacking British aircraft sustained many times the loss in men which the attacked city suffered, including the losses of the German fighter defence. It would, of course, be senseless to hope that this proportion will always remain equally favourable. The fluctuating conditions of the struggle will lead to fluctuating successes. We have never indulged in that game of figures of which the enemy is so fond. We have, for instance - to repeat it for the thousandth time - never entered into a discussion with the enemy, either by our Radio or in our Press about whether such and such a percentage of a town had been destroyed. Nor have we ever mentioned a factory, deemed destroyed by the enemy, as being intact and capable of production. There are a few fools who maintain they have heard us say this. A sovereign to anyone who has really heard this! No, with such games of figures we have never had and never shall have, anything to do. We merely limit ourselves to saying that this enemy terror method, too, will not force us to our knees, and that the air attacks cannot decisively prejudice our armament effort. Similarly we do not indulge in any games of figures about the number of enemy aircraft shot down. One thing, however, we may say for once. The successes of the German defences have been such that they have given every airman the certain knowledge that, according to a simple arithmetical law, he would be shot down after three, four, or five terror flights. This is an account which calls for publication, and which those who happen to be living in the target area of an enemy raid should bear in mind. This is a figure which the German soldier, out there at the Front, should also know, so that he may realise, in rough outline, what is happening in the homeland, and what work is being done there.

A writer, a poet, in giving an artistic presentation of the past millenium and after having studied innumerable wars between rulers greedy for power, concluded that the history of the world is humanity's torture chamber. From the study of that epoch, this writer concluded that the sufferings of millions of people were silently twining like ivy around the columns of the temples erected to the ~~xx xxxx~~ glory of the great of this world. After four years, we certainly cannot close our eyes to the sufferings which this struggle has brought upon innumerable people, but we know that we are waging this fight which has brought with it so much misery, not to satisfy any ambition for power, but because it was forced upon us. And this is the only reason, the only justification, for the

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sacrifices which must be demanded. Facing us are nations, countries and systems of Government the lives and existence of which were not menaced, but which started the war of their own free will, according to the admission of Winston Churchill himself - that is to say wantonly. I believe that the strength a nation is capable of mustering for a fight ultimately depends on the moral justification of the struggle it is waging. Thus, we do not derive our faith in victory from the observation of certain tendencies in the trend of developments, but from our knowledge of the causes, and thus also of the aims, and, consequently of the moral forces evident in this war.

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Time 18.45

MUNICH

Talk by Hans Fritzsche.

~~TRANSLATION Extract No. 1~~ (Attached).

"The German People Are Not Hoggled"

[My dear listeners: ~~The Bolshevik~~ Moscow Radio recently alleged that Dr. Goebbels imposed an order of silence on all the staff of the Propaganda Ministry, forbidding them to discuss the situation at the front and at home. The Bolshevik wireless maintained that such problems could only be discussed in official speeches, because elements of panic might result from private conversations. This, I believe, is exactly the 1001st ~~the thirteenth~~ enemy report of an alleged ban on free discussion ~~about~~ in Germany the situation ~~at home and at the Front~~, and it is unnecessary to state that this 1001st ~~thirteenth~~ variation is just as unfounded and imaginary as was the first ~~similar report~~. If one accepts the ~~statement~~ generally correct principle that where there is smoke there is a fire and ~~as it has been so delicately put~~ that in so much talk there must be a grain of truth, one would, I suppose, have to presume that, damn it all, there must be something ~~after all~~ in the ~~thirteen times~~ 1001 times repeated allegation about the muzzle applied by the German People. No doubt ~~there are~~ many people in the world will say now: "There, you see — it is so, after all!" If we look at this matter ~~thoroughly and dispassionately~~ juncture will firmly maintain that this is so. A thorough and unprejudiced survey of the situation, however, leads to the conclusion that it is a fact that the new Germany does not permit every fool and coward ~~my humble apologies for this blunt simile~~ to air his trousers befouled under his neighbour's nose. We regard the ruling out of this possibility certainly not as a restriction on individual freedom, but as a result of the logical consequence of ~~so fully justified by the needs of~~ national discipline, which a people at war must preserve.

2194

~~Incidentally speaking~~, this is a self-evident principle,

A095905

~~GER. Hr GBR. 18,45, 23.~~ (2) ~~FLASH PAGE TWO~~ (192

accepted even by the much-vaunted ~~hm, hm!~~ "free" democracies. I should like to know how ~~Roosevelt~~ Roosevelt and Churchill would treat ~~people~~ people who might get a hearing with the ~~people~~ public and who ~~would~~ loudly proclaim that the U.S.A. was lost and Britain's struggle ~~was simply~~ hopeless. Only one ~~nation~~ nation, the Italian, ~~failed~~ failed to observe this obvious commandment of ~~a~~ fighting community ~~discipline~~ discipline for and that was the Italian nation. We have seen the consequences. The defeatism of a handful of Italian aristocrats has ~~simply~~ nullified a large ~~portion~~ part of the Italian peoples efforts for decades of peace and years of war. It is well, therefore, that we do not allow some traitor at home to undermine the war morale of the German nation, while the soldier at the front and many a worker at home ~~risk~~ risk not only all ~~their~~ his worldly possessions but ~~their~~ his life in the ~~very~~ struggle which the former attempts to sabotage. But this self-protection of a fighting nation against traitors certainly does not mean ~~the suppression of freedom of speech and expression~~ a ban on talking or on individual things of hopes, ~~and also~~ concern ~~or~~ and anguish ~~ascertained by the individual.~~ These things are probably discussed more freely and openly in Germany than in any other warring nation. (192

(True, ~~however~~, we can afford such free discussion because, in the hard years following the Versailles dictate and ~~during~~ the years of reconstruction following the collapse, we have fathomed as a people ~~as a nation~~ certain basic principles of ~~the~~ life of a nation. These basic principles of a people ~~which is~~ developing into a nation and ~~which~~ at the same time ~~is~~ locked in battle, have now been set out by Dr. Goebbels in 30 wartime Commandments for the German nation. These 30 Commandments, which were broadcast over the German radio yesterday and ~~which~~ are now being ~~widely disseminated~~ circulated at the front and at home, ~~in leaflet form~~ are nothing but an instruction in the duties of the German people. To some, they may appear so self-evident that they need not even be discussed. So much the better. These 30 war Commandments ~~in fact~~ contain ~~nothing but the obvious~~ only the self-evident conclusions at which ~~all who have~~ every one with a healthy moral sense and ~~logic~~ sound reason must arrive. Yet, you know, ~~so-called self-evident facts are a peculiar thing:~~ yet although in theory, ~~these facts are~~ they are common as ~~sheep as~~ dirt, ~~but~~, in practice, ~~they~~ are worth their weight in gold. It is as well, therefore, that these self-evident facts have

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~~U. S. v. Ohlendorf, et al.~~ ~~FLASH PAGE THREE~~

for once been authoritatively formulated and laid down as the 2196
categorical imperative of duty in wartime.

A095907

H3310-0202

It is very useful to have it said in so many words that everything is possible in this war except our capitulation; that we fight for our right to live; that this is a defensive war, that it entails dangers, that however, perils can never be overcome by cowardice; that every advice coming from the enemy is designed to tempt our morale in war; that silence is a paramount duty of leadership in wartime, that the patience is an important strategical weapon, that he who knows best is not necessarily in the best position to act, that we can lose everything but our freedom; that trifling matters in everyday wartime life must not blunt our understanding of the heroic nature of the times in which we live; that the most stupid of all sayings is that the leaders are better off than the people; that sabotage of morale in wartime is punishable by death; that discipline is the most important virtue in wartime; that the war must impose restrictions on personal freedom and calls for integrity; and that it is better for a nation to emerge from war a pauper but free, than seemingly intact in its possessions but fettered.

Reasoned criticism cannot find anything to object to in these Commandments. Understanding compliance with them could only be hindered by moral inadequacy, egoism or ill will - three failings which, thank God, only exist in a very small measure in the community of the German people, as a result of our character and history, our tradition and our experiences during the last 25 years. From this we see that,

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GHQ. 18.45: 25.

out of the free and unrestricted unrestricted discussion among the German people of their hopes, fears and anxieties concerning the war, there emerges an opinion which is so uniform that the enemy, evidently unable to find any other explanation for this uniformity, unerringly reverts to the above-mentioned umpteen inventions unerringly points to the presumption of the existence of an enforced reticence, a ban on discussion - a muzzle. I quote an example.

FLASHED: Extract No. 2. (Attached).

(Extract No. 2).

In the enumeration of fighting zones in last week's German communiqués, we heard place names on the Eastern Front which make it clear that during the great defensive battle against the continued Bolshevik offensive, we have so far abandoned considerable areas. Fighting has reached the Dnieper and, after Kharkov, we have evacuated such cities as Poltava and Smolensk. The enemy makes every effort to boast this gain of territory as the great turning-point in the fortunes of war, and he endeavours with all available means to transform the disengaging movement of our troops in the East into a landslide, simultaneously unhinging the front and home. If, however, one keeps one's ears open at home and talks to people, one invariably comes to the conclusion that the brief but uncomprisingly frank German news policy, together with the internal discipline and soldierly conduct of the German people, leads to a correct assessment of the situation. In other words, to the conclusion that we have naturally not evacuated these considerable areas because we did not want them, but as an effect of the enemy's offensive; that, however, this disengaging movement was carried out according to plan and after preparations lasting for weeks, that, therefore, our losses are unimaginable and those of the enemy understandably highly unimaginable, and, finally, that the new front line, slowly taking shape, means a considerably shortened front, thus embracing all hopes and possibilities for the future. The German people fully understands the military

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Command's decision under the circumstances, not to make sacrifices in men and material for the sake of prestige by stolidly defending individual points. The people understand that it is a sign of our own strength, resolution, even superiority, that, following the requirements of expediency and economy of forces, we are systematically taking up positions which are easier to defend, and at the same time preventing the enemy from effecting break-throughs.

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At the other end, last week has brought welcome news of successes and reports of the heaviest fighting from the Southern theatre of war. These, too, are assessed correctly by the people. The reaction to the German U-boat successes reported in yesterday's communique against an enemy convoy in the Atlantic is most gratifying. The resumption of German U-boat activity, following a lull which has lasted for weeks, has caused hysterical reaction in the world, and especially in the hostile countries. Speculation of all sorts has been rife. The reaction in Germany is very different. We welcome the success. We know the significance of the sinking of 12 destroyers, the torpedoing of a further three and the destruction of nearly 50,000 tons of shipping. We know what a loss of precious lifeblood this is to the enemy and we know what courage and fighting spirit were needed to accomplish this success. Beyond this, we are not so naive as to make this victory a basis for speculation as to the future, like the wind-bags speculating on profits at the Stock Exchange. To us, this success merely confirms our faith in the courage of the U-boat crews and the quality of their weapons.

And this has brought us to the decisive point. A people like the Germans, who know that they are fighting for life or death, do not try to calculate the progress and the final outcome of the war. Such would be impossible. They concentrate all their energies on fighting and working for victory, which means willing it and believing in it. Their faith into its achievement.

Au revoir, perhaps, in a week's time.

END OF BULLETIN.

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INDEXED

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Heading GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Time 19.45 Date 27.11.43

2200

Talk by Hans Fritzsche [The Importance of "Strength Through Joy"]

[Ten years ago today the 'Strength through Joy' Organisation was founded. Some of you may say at this moment : "Don't talk about Strength through Joy.

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What's the use of recalling beautiful journeys or attempts to bring some joy to the working place at this time, in the midst of the fifth year of a tremendous war. Why should we really recall 'Strength through Joy' today when numerous German towns have suffred from enemy bombs and when for the worker inside the country and the soldier out at the front, ~~such simple~~ wishes ~~like that~~ for a leave cannot be fulfilled. Why should we really be reminded of 'Strength through Joy' at a moment when our people is fighting for its existence.' Naturally I, too, can see this ~~disagreement~~ contrast ~~become manifest~~ to everybody who compares the things we experienced ten years ago with what we experience today, but I think and I believe that the word and the work of 'Strength through Joy' represents more than a recollection of the past; it is a hope for the future. I think that the idea of 'Strength through Joy' contains much more than the few already realised sea voyages and some other performances.

It is necessary to recall once more the days of ten years ago. This was the time when the miracle of welding together our people was achieved, and when the rebirth of our people as a nation materialised. Many historians, many politicians, and far too many polemics have dealt with this ~~sector of~~ phase of recent German history. But almost all of them did not get any further than up to the superficialities of the miraculous change of the German people which took place ten years ago. Most of them only dealt with the most evident changes in the political structure of the Reich. They mostly did not penetrate up to the core of the problem; namely whence came the fruitful power which helped to weld together the people, thus making possible its rebirth. Therefore they did not see the most remarkable problem

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of this German development, namely, the surprising fact that all the forces which throughout everywhere in the world were opposed to the Nationalist idea, in our country became its strongest supporters. While everywhere in the world the large masses of manual workers were opposed to the State or were even hostile to the State, in our country at that time these people became the element which supported and created the State. For this rebirth of the German people which took place ten years ago, the decisive slogan was: "the poorest son of a nation is its most faithful son." A glance at the internal development of the Reich in 1933 proves that this slogan is not an empty one. The first thing at that time was to separate the social problems and the unfulfilled claims of the working classes, sometimes with even painful cuts, from the sphere of disruptive propaganda. Those things which formerly were used by forces hostile to the people and to the State for their shady business, were suddenly accepted by the State which made them its own or put on their shoulders. For this purpose a number of decisive steps were taken. The Reich had already before that time social legislation. It had existed already for almost half a century and was constantly being developed during this time. Here I want to mention that such a rich people as the English today are fighting for things which for us for decades have been a matter of course. Only under the pressure of severe war in England started in England discussions about the beginning of a social legislation were started. But these discussions so far remain without result and it is very significant that the speech from the throne which was held this week in the English Parliament, which usually deals with all impending matters, did not mention a single word about the proposed English social legislation, although England's workers are very worried about the fate of this legislation. In our country these things which today in England are still being discussed were reality a long time ago and could be added to the foundations of our new State. But this foundation which was laid down by young Germany in May 1933 was much wider than this social legislation, which to us appeared too small, and which in England still is only a dream. For National Socialist Germany, Labour as such was not just one of the realities of life which existed also some day next to other realities and expressions of life, but Labour was the foundation for people, nation and State. Labour was not just developed together with other things, but became the centre of our political, economic, and social and cultural ideas. When on 1st May 1933, the people crowded the streets with banners bearing the inscription: "Honour to Labour", many of them may not have realized what decisive turn in our entire social and political ideology this slogan represented. The fruits of which quickly appeared. At that time unfriendly foreign

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observers pointed out that unemployed who had been re brought back to work that he earned sometimes was earning only a little more for his labour than he used to receive as the dole. Such remarks were not only mathematically wrong because the dole was only paid for a limited number of weeks, but altogether missed the idea of what was happening. Such observers did not realise that employment was given by the National Socialist State and that wages paid therefore could not be compared with wages paid by a private employer, because the new State guaranteed that everything the people achieved through its hard labour was returned to the people through its standard of life. This attitude of the State effected the miracle which I have just mentioned, namely the change of formerly hostile forces into forces which not only accepted but also supported and nourished the State. Volumes could be written about the consequences of this changed attitude of State and society towards Labour. Let us only mention that Germany, which at that time was poor, realised that Labour was her only wealth and that it developed this idea up to the point of making Labour the basis for currency. One of the best social consequences of this attitude became apparent when 'Strength through Joy' was founded.

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how many or how few working men and women could take part in 'Strength through Joy' journeys during the short, still poor, years of peace after 1933. But it was important that there were some who could make these journeys, thus bringing the idea to the world. The first 'Strength through Joy' ships which left Germany were not less important and instructive to human history than the ships of great discoverers of four or five hundred years ago. Even today, in the midst of war, I could during a short journey to a neutral country discover among its population very vivid recollections of the nice, joyful and well-disciplined Germans who had been travelling with 'Strength through Joy'. They had arrived in a certain harbour on the same day as the sailors from an English warship were staggering about the streets and 'drunk as lords'. This single experience alone would suffice for the future development of the ideas and principles brought to the world through 'Strength through Joy'. Once such an idea has become reality, it cannot be eradicated from the world. When a war cannot remove it, just as the discovery of a great explorer cannot be undone by putting him in chains.

Now it becomes clear what National Socialism means in Germany means for the development of humanity. Thrones and Empires fell to pieces in the struggle with problems which arose after the invention of machinery and after the industrialis-

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ation of the 19th and 20th centuries. All the ~~State-forms~~ political systems and economic structures the world had ~~attempted~~ failed to solve these problems, ~~but without success~~. Liberalism, Conservatism, Democracy, and Marxism of all shades up to Bolshevism/ ~~none~~ could not solve these problems; not even Plutocracy in the richest countries of the world, where it ~~would have~~ only needed a little common sense and some heart to solve it. But under the pressure of want, National Socialism succeeded in solving this problem of the 20th century, ~~which seemed to the others impossible to solve~~. 'Strength through Joy' was the proof of this fact. ~~Probably~~ Probably ~~overt~~ Bolshevists and Plutocrats ~~were~~ opposed ~~to~~ National Socialism only because it achieved what they ~~were unable~~ failed to achieve. ~~But~~ We have the satisfaction that we have given to the world an idea which lives, even under ruins, and which will ~~find resurrection~~ rise again even from the worst heap of rubble. This is the idea that Labour is not a commodity which a plutocrat can purchase under favourable circumstances, or which the Bolshevik acquires through blackmail and by bleeding white the people with the help of the State. Labour is next to soil and blood, the most precious possession of a nation, a possession which must be cherished and cared for and ~~the~~ Rare ~~strength of which~~ it obtained from ~~will be found through~~ joy. A

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It is precisely ~~[illegible]~~ at the moment when the fifth year of war makes its stern demands upon us, precisely today when behind the idea of work there stands the concept of duty and when the fighting community imposes its right upon the individual, ~~even with the hard means of dictatorship - it is precisely~~ then ~~that it~~ is the time to recall ~~the fact~~ that these are only emergency and war measures, but that the foundation upon which the new German community rests is that concept of labour to which the future belongs, the ~~[illegible]~~ idea that labour derives its strength from joy.

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~~Au revoir [illegible] in a weeks time.~~

END OF BULLETIN.

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Heading GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Recorded 19.45 Duration (15 mins) Date 8.1.44

Talk by Hans Fritzsche (S/L und) [Polish-Soviet Dispute: Anglo-U.S. Reaction] (S/L und)

[We have usually taken very little notice of the political controversies between our adversaries, who squabble with the different groups of emigrés about hypothetical post-war circumstances. We have always ignored these discussions, during which streams of ink were spilt on the other side and which were taken quite seriously by the neutral states. We merely pointed out that the Western bourgeois and Democratic plans could not, in any case, be realised, because in Europe there can only be either a victory of the young nations or their ruin by Bolshevism; no circumstances can there be a third solution.

Moreover, we remain convinced that even the bitter arguments between members of the enemy front cannot shake the temporary firmness of the alliance between Plutocrat and Bolshevik alliance which has been brought about by the Jews. This alliance has ignored the interests of the nations which are of quite a different nature; it goes on to bring them and will do so as long as the peoples themselves permit it. At present, however, the discussion on enemy camp's post-war problems as regards war guilt is so illuminating concerning the question of that we cannot avoid mentioning it, although it takes place on a basis which we consider false, namely, on the basis of the enemy's hope of victory. Based on this hope of victory, the well-known Pravda article by Stalin, which is continually quoted again and again, has raised with unequivocal outspokenness the Bolshevik claim to the possession of the border states and to an exclusively Bolshevik settlement of affairs in the countries as far as

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the Mediterranean.

An American, ~~his name is~~ Wendell Willkie, who ~~had~~ proposed that Bolshevisation should at least be made dependent on a plebiscite, was answered by ~~the~~ Pravda in a way which makes the ~~American~~ U.S. Press look ~~so~~ helpless and miserable and which ~~made Mr.~~ caused Willkie ~~utter~~ forge the embarrassed excuse that his proposal had not been intended in a nasty way, but on the contrary was meant to be very ~~friendly to the~~ pro-Bolshevik. You might think that ~~the American, Wendell~~ Willkie, whose ~~friendship for the Bolsheviks~~ pro-Bolshevik attitude was so deeply misjudged, would at least be a subject of slight sympathy in the USA and ~~England, which~~ Britain, who has ~~at least~~ to keep up the pretence of being the power protecting Europe, as she ~~put out~~ claimed in 1938 and 1939. Meanwhile, every little state ~~has died which~~ which tasted this protection has died.

But if you think so, you are wrong. In ~~Great~~ Britain, there ~~are~~ are perhaps a few words of pity for ~~Mr.~~ Willkie personally, but nobody ~~advocates~~ finds a single word of sympathy for the cause for which he spoke, and which was a ~~certain~~ legal ~~claim~~ demand by the Polish ~~emigrés~~ émigrés. The Poles are the ~~emigrants~~ émigrés whom ~~Great~~ Britain in 1939, when Poland was still a power, induced to play their criminal game with Germany, which cost them their power and their country and ~~which~~ imposed upon the world the most sanguinary war of all times. You might think ~~that~~ if only on account of their bad conscience ~~the English~~ and that the British would show particular politeness and helpfulness to the men of the former Polish Government who are ~~emigrants now~~ now exiles. But these émigrés are in the unfortunate position of having incurred the wrath of Moscow. Now, in 1944, they show the same lack of political common sense which they ~~had~~ displayed in 1939, because now, as then, they believe in the reality and efficiency of a British guarantee.

The result is surprising. Judge for yourselves. A statement by the Polish ~~emigrés~~ émigrés which really did no more than point out that might is not right, was received with frowns in Moscow. It also mobilised the entire British public. The B.B.C., ~~British wireless~~, which has never ~~before~~ uttered an opinion unless it ~~had been~~ was ordered or bought for a fixed sum, ~~this British wireless~~ did not make any comment. In moving times it is the most immovable object ~~existing~~ in existence. It ~~lives~~ thrives on news like

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~~the illness of~~ a Prime Minister's illness and is so lacking in ideas that even ~~if he is completely well he~~ it twice attributes to him ~~twice~~ the same pneumonia ~~(true), in spite of~~ despite his complete good health. The ~~British wireless~~ B.B.C. ~~station~~ feeds its ~~illegal~~ illegitimate children, ~~the~~ this camouflaged propaganda radio - excuse this little diversion from our theme, dear listeners - with news like that of ~~an~~ Churchill's imminent resignation ~~of Churchill~~, an invasion which has allegedly taken place or ~~battles~~ battle like the following seven morsels ~~of news which~~ recently ~~presented: 1) ~~were circulated by the British wireless, one fine evening:~~~~

~~Strictly~~ The property of Germans ~~who have been~~ killed at the front is in future supposed to be confiscated for the Armed Forces; this is nonsense as the property of the fallen, wherever possible, is being reverently returned to their relatives.

2) A German "black hand" organisation is supposed to be at work. ~~We can merely say~~ ~~"rabbish" to this~~ "Rabbich" (Oh, poor dear") to this.

3) People ~~who~~ save in Germany for a home of their own will be able to claim after the war only a corner in a communal barracks. This state of affairs would no doubt be brought about by Bolshevism in the event of a British victory, but ~~a state of affairs~~ not intended by us, ~~especially~~ for even in wartime ~~the~~ emergency dwellings, however modest, are being built as individual homes.

4) After terror raids, ~~posters of~~ revolutionary ~~contents~~ posters are said to be affixed to the walls of the towns attacked, a piece of news about which I need ~~make~~ not comment among us inhabitants of bombed towns.

5) The sale of clothing is supposed to have been stopped completely. We do think ~~that~~ the amount of clothing sold is ~~enormously small~~ extremely small, but it is not the lack of good will ~~of~~ on the German authorities which is to blame, but the ~~British~~ way of fighting ~~of the British masters of the wireless we speak about~~.

6) All double windows in German dwellings are supposed to be confiscated except those in Party or State buildings and those of its officials. We can only say that intelligent people, if they possess two sets of windows, would only risk one set at a time; and if ever the second set were confiscated this would be difficult owing to the difference in measurements and the ~~handicap~~ difficulty of transporting glass. In ~~Great~~ Britain

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exceptions might be made, but not in Germany.

7) The announced that in Germany the meat content of sausages would be decreased still further. This is all wrong because just now we have a specially good supply of pigs for slaughtering and sausages have been improved almost to peace time quality.

Seven lies told all at one go! Nobody can expect a Radio working on that level to make a valuable contribution to the fascinating question of British loyalty towards their Polish emigrant vassals which interests us at the moment.

The British Press, however, whose system of task masters is more complicated than that of the Radio was surprisingly unanimous on the matter. The Left Press, with the British Communist paper in the vanguard, attacked the "louts" of emigrants for all it was worth. More moderate papers sneered. The "Daily Herald" for instance asked if Poland, after Versailles, had had more right. The "New Statesman and Nation" remarked that Poland would have to pay a price for Soviet friendship which might mean losses to some Polish owners of large estates and to some members of the Polish Military caste.

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The "Times" however took the biscuit. It did not run down landed proprietors and militarists and it was, of course, much too careful to speak of Poland's lack of rights after Versailles. But it published another statement which we shall never forget. According to Globe Reuter on January 8th the "Times" declared that doubtless in the long run Poland's territorial concessions in the regions under discussion would only be a small and modest price for the absolute and reliable guarantee of Bolshevik help and support for Poland in future.

Dear listeners, think what would have happened if this sentence which the "Times" now publishes to support the Bolshevik claim for gigantic territories had been printed in August 1939, in support of a very modest German claim to a town which was recognised to be German and to a strip of territory forming a bridge to a recognised German province. Imagine (what would have happened) dear listeners in August, 1939, in the "Times" in the same words, in August 1939, had suggested that doubtless Poland's territorial concessions in the regions under discussion, Danzig and the Corridor, would only be a small and modest price for the absolute and reliable guarantee of German help

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and support for Poland in future. If at that time "the Times" had written such a sentence, then this war ~~would not have happened~~ which has now spread to five continents would not have happened & Nations would be happier today. But why did "the Times" not publish this statement in August 1939, which would have saved the world from all this misery? It is revealed clearly once more that not a system of Government, not a young nationalism, not a new and well-applied Socialism brought about this war. The guilty ones are exclusively the Jews and the Plutocrats. If discussion on post-war problems brings this to light so clearly, we welcome it as a contribution for later discussions and also as a contribution in the fight we are waging now, for we refuse to believe that the world will ~~history~~ taught its future ~~developments~~ to these powers which have brought about the war.

* ~~Because~~ This clique of Jews and Plutocrats had invested their money in armaments and they had to see to it that they would get their interests and sinking funds, hence, they unleashed this war.

End

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Heading GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Time 19.45 (14 mins) Date 6.5.44

Talk by Hans Fritzsche

The Choice Before Europe's Neutrals

He who has been able to get a glimpse of a neutral country is surprised at the curious way in which war is reflected on the consciousness of other nations. He who has experienced the Anglo-U.S. bomb terror and is used to working and living amid ruins has almost an impression of peace when he looks at undamaged towns and lighted streets. In these apparently peaceful surroundings one hears more about war than at home, where in neutral countries is grotesque and what one notices are impressions but distorted of the war.

For instance, at home we naturally talk about the enemy's invasion plans. The radio press and private conversations naturally dwell on the questions: Is there going to be an invasion or not? If it comes, when will it be? We also wonder about the locality and tactics, but all this is only one topic among many, and we Germans are astonished at the excited and anxious debates concerning the invasion which take place in the enemy camp.

In neutral countries, however, the question of invasion is the topic number one. In the windows of newspaper publishers,

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in headlines of an evening, you find the reliable report that invasion will take place tomorrow morning at 5.49. Readers are this news one of the most prominent British or U.S. generals, as if a general who betrays such an important date prematurely to foreign newspapers would still be in office tomorrow morning! This is not all. The papers the details of the invasion at 5.49. They announce the point of landing and describe the weapons which are supposed to be used. The papers Well, if the invasion has not taken place at 5.49 today, it is surely going to take place tomorrow at 5.38!

This game has not been played during the last few days, but for weeks and months, even for years. If you watch all this for a few days, you can only shrug your shoulders about this invasion complex of the neutrals and say: He who has no worries finds some for himself.

space of newspapers the contents of which are in inverse ratio to their misuse

This are

another report-complex of neutral papers, concerning air raids on the struggle for the existence of the peoples of Europe, for the preservation of the treasures of European culture, or at least an attempt to preserve the creative power which built up European civilisation, turns, in the columns of certain neutral papers, into one among many sensations, when to a report about a two-headed calf or a sea serpent with seven tails. If the Americans or British juggle with the number of aircraft which - figures concerning which they purposely refrain from differentiating between fighters and bombers - if they work out the bombs dropped in tons, cwts., and finally in papers big headlines, day by day, from German reports about the number of enemy aircraft

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brought down, ~~can be~~ are found ~~yes and that is how it is~~ somewhere on an ~~inner~~ inside page, ~~and~~ in the smallest ~~possible~~ print. ~~In the opinion of these papers, they do not~~

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and sensational~~ly~~ ~~make such effective headlines as reports from the other camp. During all this~~ In this search for

~~sensational hunt~~, people pass ~~almost with closed eyes~~ over the dull and real sensation

of this phase of the war, ~~namely the sensation represented by the fact~~ that fighting

nations ~~standing up to~~ stand up to these raids, ~~that they stand up to them~~ with growing

strength; and that, for instance, the monthly average for January and February of

this year was 21 four-engined bombers shot down daily; that in March, a daily average of

32 bombers and in April ~~more than~~ 37 four-engined enemy aircraft were brought

down ~~daily~~

~~Such thorough chroniclers as the newspapers~~ The said newspapers ~~naturally~~

also omit ~~to mention~~, the fact that the U.S.A. ~~just now~~, in view of their losses

in heavy bombers, which ~~they~~ have never fully admitted, ~~have to alter their whole~~ had to refashion its

armament programme. They pass over the really sensational news ~~contained in the fact~~

that these ~~growing~~ successes were gained by a German defence which for months the enemy

had proclaimed shattered ~~for months~~. It is possible that ~~newspaper~~ readers

~~who prefer their sensations have long mastered this true sensation~~, but you cannot

~~simply~~ read it in people's minds as you would read what you see in black and white,

and therefore we cannot take it into account. It is obvious that ~~newspapers~~

~~which~~ evaluate military news so incorrectly ~~as the papers mentioned~~, also make

mistakes when judging political developments.

It is no longer exciting but sometimes even pathetic to see that on

the large European continent there are actually still ~~one~~ a few tiny islands ~~of~~

~~either thinking or pretending~~ where people pretend that there could be another

alternative apart from German victory or collapse into Bolshevism, a sort of

democratic preserve under British or ~~American~~ U.S. patronage. What is ~~actually~~ so

pitiable is the opinion ~~now~~ (encountered) sometimes that Bolshevism is really no

longer Bolshevism, but has been purified in a bourgeois// sense, and that Bolshevik

imperialism// that world revolution which in the shadow of British and ~~American~~ U.S.

soldiers marches triumphantly round the Mediterranean and in Africa - will stop at

~~one of the~~ neighbouring countries, so that this country could even do a wonderful

~~business in~~ cash deal with Bolshevism. We ~~know that at the very moment when~~ see through Moscow's

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religious and democratic camouflage.

De Gaulle and Badoglio, who imagined they were fleeing into the arms of the British and Americans, suddenly found themselves in the grip of Bolshevism. This development has been correctly judged by all those European countries which themselves endured painful experiences under Bolshevism. But even in Britain and the U.S.A. an increasing number of people recognise the unchanged face of Bolshevism behind the mask of bourgeois Russian patriotism. In Europe, however, there are evidently still a few people unable to look through this cheap Bolshevik camouflage. Or do they not wish to see through it? Dare they not admit the truth to themselves? This question, too, we have to leave unanswered, as the feelings in people's hearts are not as visible as printer's ink on paper.

When faced by an immediate Bolshevik threat, there has been in every nation some person or other describing the Bolsheviks as harmless political children. Why should it be different in Northern Europe somewhat than it was with us and in Central Europe? The poison doled out today to the few countries which are still neutral has such a sweet taste. The U.S.A. send out its political propaganda not merely in the guise of sensational and stirring reports, but also in the shape of many, oh so amusing films. If a member of the audience suspects the political tendency of such a film and wants to have nothing to do with it, then a few dozen uncovered girls' legs with the stars and stripes as a background dance across all such misgivings. Thus many a neutral, on the one hand is faced with the choice between the deadly and resolute seriousness of the Germans, fighting for the fate of the world and the light and frivolous propaganda of the other side which does not stop at any kind of bad taste in short at using every means of appealing to the senses. How comprehensible and how easy to steer for the lighter side!

There is one painful fact which people would like to overlook, namely the fact that these European neutrals no longer have the choice which they think they can still indulge in, but are themselves subject to the decision which is at present being thought out in Europe. This decision is not between German National Socialism and Anglo-Saxon

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national freedom of Europe

Democracy, but ~~it is idea~~ between the National-Socialism ~~of Germany~~ and the ~~[illegible]~~ and Bolshevism ~~on the other~~.

Goodbye, until today week.

END OF ~~BULLETIN~~

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~~Heading~~ [GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Time 19.45 (15 mins) ~~Date~~ 6.44]

~~STAFF~~

~~XXXXX.~~ ~~(duration 15 mins)~~

FRITZSCHE

Talk by Hans ~~Fritzsche~~.

Germany Prepared For the Great Test

~~Announcer: Lt/Gen. Dittmar will give his talk tomorrow night.~~

~~Dittmar~~ ~~My Lieutenant~~ [At noon today the German people received the news of the start of the Anglo-US invasion attempt in Northern France and we were able to add a few words of comment in the political review. Yet it seems necessary to keep a few things in mi on the first day of this new phase of the struggle.

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H3310-0225

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The fighting which began during the night does not come as a surprise and does not find us unprepared. The enemy has been talking for years past about his invasion intentions. Quite intentionally announcing the element of surprise, he talked, even if in a rather contradictory manner, about the details of his plans and of the strength of the military means he intended to use. The purpose of this invasion talk was to intimidate us and to strain our nerves. Looking back, we may say today that this invasion talk has intimidated us, but made us use all our efforts for the preparation of our defence. If nerves have been strained by this chatter, they were not our nerves, but those of the British and US peoples who time and again calculated the sacrifices in blood they would have to make for the invasion. Recently the US Ambassador to the Badoglio government said that during the fighting in the Nettuno beachhead more US soldiers had been killed than in all the operations lasting years in the south-west Pacific. The fighting was regarded as the Nettuno beach-head however model for the invasion.

However, the enemy not only talked in preparation of his invasion, but he also acted. We know that big British and US Armies have for a considerable time past been concentrated on British soil and that they were there being trained in all possible fighting methods. We also know that gigantic concentrations of ships were ready at many points to take these troops to some the struggle elsewhere at some time. Yet the enemy believed that these measures were insufficient in view of

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A095931

H3310-0226

the great risk, ~~this~~ another preparation ~~for invasion, clearly recognizable,~~ was added in the shape of the wave of bombing attacks. What mattered in this ~~campaign~~ was not ~~in the first place~~ the attacks on traffic centres, bridges and roads, particularly in Western Europe, but ~~that~~ this ~~was~~ an attempt, ~~as~~ enlarged into an enormous crime, to frighten the inhabitants of the Reich, ~~the inhabitants of the~~ countries allied to us and ~~those of~~ the occupied territories, ~~men, women and children,~~ to such an extent that they would ~~simply~~ lose the strength and courage to live, thus possibly ~~destroying~~ our front of its strength to fight. ~~We know that~~ this attempt at terrorising ~~got~~ to the pitch of plain murder of harmless people ~~somewhere~~ in the country or on country roads.

The ultimate meaning of this crime was expressed by ~~General~~ Montgomery, ~~one of the members of the Invasion Command,~~ when he ~~declared~~ as early as last March: "When the Germans have arrived at that demoralised level which we need, I will lead my soldiers across the Channel. The whole matter will be very simple and there will be no difficulty at all." Nevertheless the purpose of the air terror against the peoples of Europe, has not been achieved. ~~Just~~ this brutality, increased to the pitch of ~~plain~~ murder, has not broken but has welded together the people of our nation, yes, even the people of our continent ~~together~~ in an energetic effort and determination which seemed unthinkable at the beginning of this war. If the British and Americans ~~had~~ enjoyed any goodwill on the Continent with people who had not yet understood the meaning of this struggle, they have lost ~~this goodwill due to~~ the bombing terror. They have in their camp, as representatives of the nations which they drove into the war in the first place, then left in the lurch and later ~~even~~ bombed, a few traitors ~~crowned or uncrowned~~, or scoundrels as a rule people who have several times broken their word of honour, figures which we do not envy them. Thus the bomb terror has not destroyed Europe's spiritual strength, but has ~~strengthened~~ reinforced it. The armament and production capacity of Europe has also not been broken, but achieves miracles which are now facing their test. The dwellings, art treasures and cultural monuments alone of the most creative and gifted peoples in the world fell victim to the enemy bombs. Looking back we can ~~thus state~~ today, Invasion Day, that we have done everything that we could do in preparation for the danger of this day. The German workers and workers of two dozen European nations went to work singing, every day for years, past on the strongest fortifications in the world, where then the German soldier took up his position.

H3310-0227

Now the day has come when all the work and planning of hands and minds and the inventive genius of creative brains are to prove themselves. The day has come when the test is to be passed for which so many sacrifices have been made.

FLASHED: Extract 1. [illegible]

END OF PART I

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(4)

LIEBRICH /LONDON
GERMAN HOME SERVICE

19,45 6.6.44

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Extract from Talk by Hans Rattenhuber.

(After dealing with German and Allied preparations for invasion, Fritsche continues:)

[We Germans are a people which Fate has educated into soldiers for generations past. As soldiers we realise that on the day when the new phase in the fighting begins, we have to impose restraint on ourselves because arms must speak. A few days ago, London boasted about the gigantic preparations which had been made for dealing with news, and which would necessarily start on the day the invasion began. The London news centre would daily transmit 700,000 words through the medium of the biggest news distribution apparatus in the world. Yet in the early hours of this morning, the British and US papers and radio stations lived only on the two dozen words of the first official announcement of the German News Agency about the beginning of the invasion. Only after this was the so-called Eisenhower Communique No. 1 issued; and it remained alone in the field until Churchill, at noon, made a speech, the impudent bragging of which was in marked contrast to the stream of reports which the enemy agencies which had started and which continue up to the present hour.

-/ (n)

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H3310-0229

We
words of news
Germans have no intention of giving 700,000/~~millions~~ every day, but we intend to be content
with far fewer, provided they are of the right content.

~~END OF PAGE~~

1A1(X1)

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H3310-0230

(6)

(942) (5)

~~Fritsche Part II Lonsek~~

G.H.S. 19.45, ~~6.6.44~~

The few terse sentences of today's High Command communique have, in our opinion, easily outweighed the several hundred thousand words poured forth by the enemy day by day.

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

19.45

6.6.44

HANS FRITSCHE (FURTHER EXTRACTS)

The few words that have been announced so far, prove that today's first attempt of the invasion attempt has not fully prepared defences, we know from PK reports, spread by Radio and the Press meanwhile, that certain outward circumstances have not been favourable to the enemy's undertaking and that the whole force of our defences was able to develop fully at several points. Let us speak plainly: we know that the first day of the invasion has brought the enemy many,in fact, very many reverses. On the other hand, we know as well that this is no more than a first interim result. We are fully aware of the fact that the pent-up strength of the world powers, assembled during years of toil, is not spent in the effort of a single day but that this attack is no more than the first in a series of assaults spreading over weeks, may months, which may be launched against this zone or another point of the European coast.

For this reason we do not intend to pass frivolous judgments or prognostications and yet we know that we too have not lost, the years we have stood on guard on Europe's coast.

END OF ITEM.

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H3310-0232

FLASHED: Take in ... (attached)

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(1)

We also know that the men guarding the fortress of Europe's defensive zones are the sons, the fathers and the brothers of those among us who have now for months endured the enemy's air terror back at home. They are the men who have for months endured fearfully inactively but with bitterness in their hearts that their families, their homes, their native cities suffered senselessly under the enemy bombing terror. For months they could do nothing about it; for months a feeling of impotent rage was bottled up in these men who wielded the most modern of weapons against the criminals who, under the hypocritical guise of liberators, were able to offer nothing but death and destruction.

When, in the first light of dawn, Britons and Americans today approached the coast of Northern France, many a German soldier will have seized his weapons with the feeling that he would now, at last, be able to reply to the suffering and damage inflicted on his family, his home and his country. As idealists we have always remained, even in these hardest times, we shall not forget the strength imparted by the feeling to be fighting for a just cause. We have never attempted to dictate to Britons or Americans what they should do or what could exist. We have desired nothing of what was theirs. They it was who unleashed war against us - as Allies of Bolshevism. They wished to destroy the Socialism born of young nations and they came, undoubtedly, with the intention of bringing us the blessings

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A 095938

of so-called plutocratic freedom.

We, on the other hand, see only too clearly behind the blessings of these plutocratic democracies the chains of Jewry and the chains of Bolshevism already borne by the countries of Western freedom. Yes, it was only by orders of Bolshevism that they today commenced the murderous struggle.

For this reason we are fully aware of the whole seriousness of the decision which will be reached during the coming weeks and months. It is a matter of life and death. We know as well that this decision will burden us with difficulties the like of which we have not encountered even during the five years of this hard war. We may openly admit today that much which appeared as an affliction to us during the past years may now show its good side. The suffering which could not break us has strengthened us and thus rendered us more fit to bear what lies in the future. It is thus we know that this very fifth year of the war has steeled us sufficiently to bear the burdens and stand up to the great decisions which commenced today.

~~END OF BROADCAST~~

[Dittmar's Talk Postponed] ~~24 Hours~~

(Note: The talk was preceded by an announcement that Dittmar's talk was postponed till Wednesday night.)

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H3310-0233

H3310-0234

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EDITORIAL

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Reading GERMAN HOME SERVICE 1A/1 (XIV) Long

Time 19.45 (15 mins) Date 19.8.44

M.

Talk by Hans Fritzsche

[Fighting At Frontiers Alone Will Not Decide War]

The worries of the German people have certainly not diminished but rather increased during the past week. The flood tide of the Anglo-U.S. attacks, which has been surging with growing force ever since the break-through in the Normandy bridgehead, has continued to rise. In addition, the Western powers have been able to establish a new bridgehead in the south of France. In the air war, all technical means are being marshalled again to launch not only day, but also night raids against our homeland. It is not surprising, therefore, that the British Minister for Aircraft Production, Cripps, should have told a meeting of British workers yesterday that he was hoping for a British coup victory very soon.

2223

Fritzsche then dwells on the "utter frankness" of German official military reports, which was possible because the vital decisions were not forged on the existing fronts alone. After speaking of the German stand at St.Malo, he continues:-

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Private B.

2229

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H3310-0235

~~Hans Fritzsche.~~

FLASH - Extract of attached

~~Sir Stafford~~ Cripps did not tell his audience what fruits he expected - or would lead the British workers to expect - from such a victory. It can scarcely be the realisation of the plans with which Britain started this war, namely, the intention to maintain the European Balance of Power. If, ~~Britain,~~ on the other hand, entered this war with the very simple and general object of extending her power, this purpose will scarcely be achieved if ~~the~~ forecast of ~~Mr Cripps~~ Cripps' should come true. ~~So much has~~ Britain has lost so much already in the war she wantonly unleashed, that even her victory could be nothing but a victory of Britain's allies, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, ~~the very allies~~ who have profited so much from ~~Britain's~~ her defeats. What the British workers of all people ~~should~~ have to win from this war which they did not want at the outset, but whose burdens have rested mainly on their shoulders, ~~is~~ remains the secret of Britain's governing clique.

But ~~Today does not~~ our task ~~is~~ today once more to check up on Britain's ~~errors~~ miscalculation. It is confined exclusively to the question of whether Cripps is correct in hinting that Britain already holds the triumph within her grasp, ~~no matter~~ whether it would be or would not be a bitter triumph. If an observer ~~coming~~ from the moon, who could see only the outward course of events without being aware of the underlying ~~inner~~ factors, were told to assess the present stage of the war, he would doubtless endorse Cripps' view or ~~Churchill's~~ We can say this unhesitatingly, ~~speak out this fact,~~ since German official military reports, too, have treated retrograde developments at the fronts, wherever they occurred, with an unsparing and forthright candour, and made no attempts to gloss over, let alone deny them. British papers, like the "Daily Telegraph" a few days ago, speak of this German frankness with every sign of amazement.

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H3310-0236

(3) (233)

They cannot express strongly enough their surprise ~~that~~ at what they call the extraordinary objectivity of our reports and comments ~~on the miracle weapon~~.

The secret of this unsparing objectivity is ~~contained in~~ the fact that, as we have pointed out ~~on previous occasion~~, ~~that~~ the ~~things~~ factors that will decide the course of the war do not lie solely and exclusively on the present fronts. No doubt today - as so often in our history, and especially in our recent past - the ~~destiny of the~~ Fatherland/ depending rests on the point of the sword ~~that~~ wielded by the German soldier. Only such ~~the~~ awareness of this fact could have made possible deeds of heroism as have been reported during ~~the~~ recent weeks from Normandy, Brittany and ~~their outlying areas~~ ~~distances in the~~ French interior. A heroism ~~that was~~ expressed for instance in the telegram sent to the Fuehrer by Colonel von Aulock, Commander of the Fortress of St.Malo, before resistance ceased.

~~Nevertheless~~ No doubt the German soldier in the West is fighting today to the last drop of blood for many a place already bypassed on both flanks by the enemy advance. But we know that behind the front that has been broken by the spring-tide of the enemy's assault, another front is growing ~~in the rear~~.

2231 (233)

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H3310-0237

P.4/233

a front built up out of what has been fashioned by the German people's resolve for a total war effort. Just as the fighters of Stalingrad, by holding out in their doomed positions, enabled a new defence line to be established, as it were, during recent months, the heroic defence of surrounded strongpoints acted as breakwaters in absorbing the shock of the enemy offensives until the new front was formed in their rear, so, at present, in the many strongpoints in France surrounded by the enemy, many a German soldier fights to the last breath to assure for the leadership and for the people of the Homeland that time which is needed to make their labours effective in the framework of total war.

The feats of heroism accomplished in the West stand as an earnest and challenging appeal behind all measures of total war today. That courage, initiative and resolution can avert misfortune has been proved not only by many examples in history, but is demonstrated anew by events on the Eastern Front where, thanks to the action of new forces, both military and civilian, a fate has been averted which all observers throughout the world had regarded as inevitable. The same will succeed in the West, because it must succeed.

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1A. 1(xv).

We ~~do~~ not wage ~~this~~ war ~~for the sake of~~ to achieve a few imperialist conquests, let alone ~~in order~~ to penetrate the whole globe with our power - a design which may have been the determining motive behind Moscow's alliance with London. Nor do we fight ~~this war~~ in order to meddle in matters which are no concern of ours / or ~~to~~ perpetuate influences which cannot be maintained whichever way the decision ~~may~~ goes - a course which London intended to pursue at the outset of the war. ~~(After dealing again with Germany's total war-effort, Fritzsche concludes:)~~

~~Extract 6.~~ There can be no doubt that Sir Stafford Cripps ~~is mistaken when~~

A 895914

H3310-0239

Nor ~~yet~~ do we ~~think~~ conduct a war at a remote distance ~~from home~~ in which appalling blood sacrifices have to be made for the sake of a democratic election - as is so clearly the case in ~~Germany~~ the USA today.

We are fighting ~~this war~~ to defend our existence and we were embroiled in it because the before-mentioned powers did not fancy our way of living. Beyond this, however, we fight to assert a pattern of life, ~~we fight~~ for ~~that~~ that synthesis of nationalism and socialism which in our view has introduced a new and vital element into the development of ~~humanity which humankind has~~ that could not get the better of its own technical progress, ~~which~~ that suffered from the results of its own creative powers, ~~that~~ was disrupted into such extremes as Bolshevism ~~and~~ as Plutocracy. Under the pressure of this task, ~~and in such a system of opposites~~ not only the moral right but the ~~simple~~ moral duty arises for the state to proclaim the total effort of all in this war. Provided only it is equitably distributed, this effort, no matter how high it aims, is willingly made by the people.

What matters now is to ~~assure~~ use the ~~effects~~ results of this effort, together with the results of the previous exertions of our creative powers and inventive genius, ~~for their common purpose~~, by throwing ~~them~~ their weight at the right time into the scales of war. This is the decision at issue today. ~~For~~

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These are the laws which do not only govern the struggle of the soldier fighting at his vantage point, but must be followed equally by the men and women working in the homeland.

In the course of this war a good many of our enemies have already been proved wrong. There can be no doubt that Sir Stafford Cripps, too, is mistaken when he believes that triumph is within his grasp - a triumph of which Britain, even if it were within her grasp, could make nothing.

END OF BULLETIN (233

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H3310-0241

he believes to have triumph within his grasp - a triumph of which Britain, even if she had it within her grasp, could make nothing. "

END OF FLASH

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EDITORIAL 237

Sub-edited under Time 19.30

Cat. Checked

Monitor FORMULLER (179 and 928)

Reading GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Time 19.45 (15 mins) Date 2.9.44.

INFORMATION BUREAU EXEM

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P. & C.O. also for attention of

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1A 1(xii) cont

Talk by Hans Fritzsche

[Bolshevisation Follows Allied "Liberation"]

~~Dear Listeners~~, the past week has presented the world with a few bitter, but by no means superfluous, lessons.

There is the Rumanian traitor clique, for instance, which has done all it could to buy the benevolence of Moscow. Prepared long in advance, ~~the~~ their betrayal of the German ally was timed by the King's clique for the very moment when our soldiers were ferociously engaged in the struggle ~~for~~ defending Rumania's soil. Such moral depravity was needed to make the surrender acceptable to Moscow, quite apart from the flagrant breach of international law ~~perpetrated~~ which delivered persons who are customarily regarded as ~~inviolable~~ sacrosanct, hands ~~of Moscow~~ of Moscow, who, even among not ~~quite~~ so civilised nations, But (237) even that high price of surrender could not save either ~~the~~ Rumania ~~country~~ or its treacherous clique. As ~~long~~ much as a week ago, a considerable proportion of the clique ~~of traitors~~ fled from a Bucharest that had been entered by the Bolsheviks and boarded U.S. aircraft which carried them to temporary safety somewhere in the West. As to ~~the land of~~ Rumania, to which whom Moscow ~~had promised in~~ gave a non-committal promise that her frontiers and ~~its~~ political structure would not be touched, It has already progressed ~~on a precipitate development~~ swiftly towards a Moldavian-Soviet Republic - a development in no way hampered by the fact that, at the beginning, ~~the~~ Bolshevik support within Rumania would have been barely sufficient to secure one Parliamentary seat. ~~But now~~ Bolshevik Commissars are already installed in control of all Rumanian authorities.

The case of Bulgaria is, ~~similar~~ if anything, even more telling than that of Rumania. At the exact moment when the Bulgarian Government ~~requested in~~ sent to Cairo ~~for~~ armistice conditions from Britain and the (237)

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H3310-0242

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H3310-0243

G.H.S. ~~19.45.~~ 9. -2- (3)

U.S.A. with whom it must be remembered Bulgaria is at war, at the very moment when the British and Americans were about to announce their terms, ~~at this moment of all times~~ Moscow, ~~which~~ throughout the war had never broken off relations with Bulgaria, declared war, and proceeded to demand a Bulgarian declaration of war on us. With greater clarity than ~~anything that has gone before~~, this tragi-comedy demonstrates that the ~~British and~~ Americans are not allowed to talk alone, even to their ~~special~~ particular enemies, ~~because~~ even ~~in~~ at such a discussion, Moscow brutally crashes in and suddenly ~~is~~ there, another interested party. ~~The~~ Anglo-U.S. approval of the Soviet declaration of war, forthcoming only one hour after the event, ~~reminds~~ is reminiscent of the man who laughs heartily at ~~the~~ a good joke when his ~~ears~~ have been boxed. Let ~~no one~~ nobody tell ~~me~~ the ~~tale~~ fairy tale of some ~~line of~~ demarcation line supposed to have been agreed as to limit to ~~the~~ Bolshevik thirst for action. There are no such limits, as today even those ~~must grasp~~ who used to talk of the "Bolshevik bogey" must understand.

The development of the Polish affair has led to the same result, for there too, after some fuss and some uncertainty, the Bolsheviks are simply brushing aside previous British guarantees for Poland, and the present Anglo-US patronage of the democratic Poles. 23>

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A095949

H3310-0244

But the ~~chapter~~ of the Bolshevik attitude to Finland is in a class by itself. As a preliminary ~~of~~ in an armistice, Moscow ~~demanded~~ - acting through its political vantage points in Sweden - demanded a new course in Finnish internal politics, and we know only too well what this means. ~~As to~~ the shape of things to come in Finland ~~it~~ has been revealed to anyone with a flair for ~~for~~ symbolic portents by an insignifigant incident reported only today. The Finnish Armistice Delegation was conducted ~~straight from~~ immediately after its arrival in Moscow, to a performance of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" - of the drama, ~~that is,~~ which can well be regarded as the epic of the freedom of small ~~nations~~ nations; ~~in the spirit of Swiss referendum~~ for this hymn in praise of Swiss liberty has also been ~~and its deep meaning have been~~ perfectly understood ~~also~~ by other small nations, who have found no

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(23)

Finis

IA1 (xiii)

A 095950

H3310-0245

Friedrich Schiller to sing the glories of their hour of freedom. Does it not seem as if Bolshevism had chosen the moment when three small nations have faltered to celebrate in cynical mockery the requiem of the freedom of the small? And does it not seem that one of the inexorable laws of nature, the law that the weak must perish, has once more been confirmed?

Whether this law applies only to the small, is a matter of doubt. In France we can at present observe a development that may have astounded some, though it has not come as a surprise to us. Here the British and Americans, following the break-through of Avranches had become a fact, have ranged far and wide over almost the whole extent of the country, until their distant spearheads, hampered by supply difficulties, came up against the newly forming German front. It was not surprising that, under the impact of these swift movements, those sections of the French were roused and aroused, stirred into vigour, which had continued to regard the British and Americans as the allies of the beginning of the war, and which had learnt nothing from all that had happened in the meantime. Small wonder if that little group saw in the British and Americans the Anglo-Americans their liberators. Yet what dramatic disenchantment followed among those circles! For in the wake of the Anglo-US tank spearheads was marching and a ghostly procession of apocalyptic incarnations. First came the terror of bandits, ranging from the lowest gangsters to organised anarchy (sic!) this was succeeded by a wave of sadism, which only fools could fail to recognise under its cloak of political camouflage, a wave of sub-human criminality perpetrating every evil deed, which human decency has abhorred and fought for thousands of years. Finally, Bolshevism, too, was marching behind the Anglo-U.S. tanks. From whatever source it comes, the news from supposedly liberated France presents one endless tale of robbery and looting, violence and rape, murder and chaos. The first measure of organisation behind this amid chaos is the immediate order to all fit to carry arms to register speedily as auxiliary troops for Eisenhower. I believe that, in the days after the German forward march, the vision of Europe, and of the European community of fate, was obscured for many Frenchmen by the

H3310-0246

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shadow of defeat. What they could not see then, however, they have now perceived, unbreakable because it is a community formed by nature and ordained by fate, the community of the peoples inhabiting our sorrow-stricken, yet ever hopeful continent.

Those who have understood this community, or who understand it now, can draw comfort and confidence from the bearing of the German people. It is this people which, in its history has lavished a wealth of knowledge and ideas, of progress and culture upon its neighbours and upon the world, which ten to twenty years ago struck a path out of the depths of its misery, along which other peoples might well have followed to escape their own distress. It is this people which, in its forward march, was set upon by a hostile coalition, and which now is fighting so magnificently. In these culminating weeks of the grand assault against the Reich, our people has added to all the strains and burdens of the past five years of war a new heroic effort in its resolve and action for total war. While this work to release all and everything for total mobilisation is still in progress, the German people in stave off the hostile onslaught as best it can with the existing means, until the men and machines raised by its total effort go into action. At this hour of crisis the German people realises that knowledge is important and must be utilised to the last, but that more important still are faith and character. For what a man or a nation can do, springs only to a small degree from knowledge, but chiefly from faith and will - in other words from character. The trial of strength of the years behind us has now been followed by the trial of character. Today more than ever the watchword holds that we fight because we know what we are fighting for, and therefore, victory will be ours.

END OF BULLETIN.

(237)

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H3310-0247

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GERMAN HOME SERVICE

19.45 (13 mins)

21.10.44

TALK BY HANS FRITZSCHE

[Dear listeners! In the half-decade of war that lies behind us conversation in Germany, ... people talked and wrote on the war situation and its prospects and anything they did or left undone, anything they planned or feared was somehow determined by this assessment of the situation. All this has changed in these last weeks. The analysis of the situation as a source of decisions has been replaced by the realisation of the necessity of the application to the most ruthless struggle. It is not as if we Germans have put on blinkers or buried our heads in sand in the face of reality; quite to the contrary, we view events at the fronts as soberly as ever and as honestly assess them in our own minds. But this analysis [redacted] of the day's events is to us no longer the yardstick by which to measure our effort in work and fight: it has but one yardstick now - that of totality. Whereas previously the magnitude of the tasks that seemed to lie ahead of us or the difficulties that were just becoming descernible at any given moment demanded now more, nowless effort, today we must always give all we have. For behind the ever-changing face of events our enemies'

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H3310-0248

sheer will to destroy stands out clearly. At the beginning of the war it was a question of political insight, of an ability to realise the enemy's will to destroy the Reich and the nation. In the subsequent years of the war it needed knowledge of the character of the enemy leaders to enable one to see their plans of world improvement for the lies they were. Today political expertness is no longer required; in fact only plain common sense is needed to realise that the enemy aims at the physical destruction of the German people and not merely at capturing the Reich or altering its political structure. After the conversations of Quebec and the Anglo-Bolshevik conference of Moscow a spate of official and unofficial utterances is coming forth and giving details of the manner in which this destruction is to be carried out. It is as though the seed of hatred which despicable elements had sown before the war, from which we Germans had cut away, had now ripened to full flower and as though whole nations in the enemy camp had lost reason, morality and all human decency in the fog of this hatred and intoxication. The only reply to this sheer will of destroying an entire nation is fight - a fight which has begun now in the shape of the People's Grenadier Divisions, the Volkssturm battalions People's levy and total war effort by the entire nation.

END OF PAGE

AD 95954

H3310-0249

[We have borne measureless suffering in the five years of this
unparalleled
war which the enemy started. At the fronts and at home death has torn
deep gaps. The enemy has laid our cities waste and with our homes
irreplaceable
destroyed the irreplaceable acquisitions of former generations. The present
it
generation asks itself if they will ever again see the Germany which
German soldiers went out to defend in September 1939. But after the
destruction of so many of the things which - in the most literal sense
of the word - seemed to make life worth living we become more clearly
aware of the meaning of the
crystallisation of the purport of a war from which existence, and nothing
else, was from the very first moment the issue. As the German nation

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H3310-0250

EDITORIAL	INFORMATION BUREAU
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Monitor SPIGELMAN	Handed in 760
Heading GERMAN HOME SERVICE	
Time 19.45	Date 21.10.44.

MMM

~~Talk by Hans Fritzsche~~

2243

~~Continuation of talk FLASHED attached~~

And so, ~~it is that~~ though we still review the situation of the hour and ~~that~~ the scale of hopes and anxieties are swayed this way or that by the ~~alternate~~ cycle of events, ~~but that~~ the uncompromising determination of the nation's ~~all to~~ great endeavour ~~is~~ must be independent of its ups and downs.

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H3310-0251

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~~saw it~~, the issue was, not to find a way out for the present generation, but to secure freedom and life for ~~those to come~~ the future children of our nation. We must pit ourselves against the chaos which the enemy has already brought to countries occupied by him and with which he would like to visit our country and people.

This raises the questions of the means we have ~~organised~~ to resist this will to destroy. We know that eight weeks ago the enemy expected to find us easy booty and defenceless. That was at the time when Mr. Roosevelt referred to the German nation's peculiarity of "indeed waging war valiantly and then laying down its arms when war came to its own frontiers". As he may well have found since, Mr. Roosevelt was in error. The ~~general closing in~~ of the ~~war~~ enemy on Germany's frontiers brought an increase in German ~~personnel and~~ war potential ~~which is unparalleled in manpower and material~~

Only the future will reveal the full extent of that increase and probably win admiration for it. Now the enemy is contending that these new units cannot possibly be well equipped. This is a mistake, which has already been ~~found~~ realised at Arnhem, in the hard-tried city of Aachen, in East Prussia and elsewhere. The enemy also maintains that they cannot match seasoned troops. It has been found that these men who - as in the People's Grenadier divisions - were torn from responsible posts where they had learnt about the deepest meaning of the war, had, by this knowledge alone, compensated for the alleged deficiency. The greater maturity of the old, the greater elan of the young allowed

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an intensification of training which could never have been imagined in the quiet of peace or normal wartime. And so, from the first, the waves of the enemy's offensive in the West and East collided with the first waves of total war effort and were broken by them on the whole. That was the moment when the German people fell in step again after the difficult events of the late summer, when at home in the apparent confusion of the reorganisation that had become necessary in the face of the new situation - the ranks closed again, front and homeland closed again, now Volkssturm has been called up. And the enemy propaganda has been no less disparaging about the Volkssturm than about the People's Grenadier Divisions, and has doubted the military value of its battalions. I believe that our enemy will readily discover the military prowess of groups of German men who, disciplined and organised as Volks Sturm units are helping to defend their homesteads, once he but seeks the opportunity. Other ways of fighting might be more in tune with the peculiar genius of other nations. Our retort to enemy invasion is the VOLKSSTURM, the final and supreme expression of the cohesion of the individual nations of a nation threatened in its entity. Since the 18th October the total will to destroy is opposed by the total will of the German nation to fight. The approach to many things is altered by this decision. The point is no longer to cling to our possessions in the face of this or that new restriction or burden; the point to consider is what there is left in the way of food, clothing, housing, leisure or recuperation in this sixth

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year of war. Something truly like ~~a shock~~ a electric galvanizing shock went through the nation when it drew the inference from the enemy threats. We shall not be disappointed in the yield of this ~~blood of strength~~ counter action. True enough, the enemy is forming his attack divisions afresh following ~~the failure of~~ his general offensive to live up to expectations. But there, to meet the attack, is a new Germany which is prepared for the impact. We know that the enemy's effectives and reserves are not unlimited either; we know also that new effectives and reserves are accruing to us. Everyone in Germany today knows that [redacted] he has placed his fate in the hands of everyone else - the soldier in the hands of the woman war worker, women and children in those of the soldier. And everyone therefore may be sure that his fate is in good hands.

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Talk by Hans Fritzsche

The End of the British Illusion

Dear listeners,

Illusions are probably the most burdensome and dangerous luggage a man can carry into battle. We Germans of the present generation have renounced this luggage. We entered this war with the sober realisation - free of all illusions - that it was going to be a dour life and death struggle. We have, during this year in particular, and under the burdens of the past summer and autumn, and relinquishing all dreams, mobilised that degree of defensive strength described by the enemy who believed in the illusion of victory, as the German miracle. This miracle of German defensive strength the whole extent of which the enemy has by no means yet got to know, is the result of a very sober concentration of all the strength of our people; a people animated by their knowledge of the necessity of this exertion and its faith in success. Opposed to this miracle-working German realism we find in the Britain of the present day a policy of pure illusion.

For years it has been difficult for us to understand how Britain - according to Eden's express admission renewed only yesterday - was capable of starting a war against European unity of its own free will if, during this war, it drives all the nations of Europe into the folded hands of Bolshevism. Never before has this contradiction, long recognised by us, between purpose and effect of British policy and conduct of the war, been shown more clearly in Britain itself than in a speech made by Winston Churchill yesterday in the Commons on the Polish question.

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It must have been a curious debate of which a British commentator has said: " it was a sad, bitter and short debate. A curious feeling of sadness hung over everybody." Another member declared that the Commons had followed the Prime Minister's speech with an awful, attentive, but cold silence. A third member found that Churchill's speech contained the seeds of a future war.

And what was wrong with this speech ? Well, Churchill endeavoured to make it clear to the long-~~deposed~~ former Polish emigre Government in London that it would have to come to an agreement with Moscow at whatever cost; that they should cede a third of Polish territory in the East to the Bolshewiks without further ado as Poland would be over-amply reimbursed with territories of the German Reich. With angelic whispers and satanic arguments Churchill prompted the Poles, and (~~PLACE~~) he had the bestial brutality to make this exchange of territory palatable to them by pointing out that they need not fear a German-Polish mixed population in the new territory as the Germans would be killed off by the million. ~~(NEW PLACE)~~ But this whole suggestion, made with so much senile hatred and heard with mixed feelings even by British members of Parliament, for an agreement between Poland and Moscow was, despite all its realistic bloodthirstiness, nothing but a ghostly illusion. After all, Moscow desires no agreement with the Polish emigres in London, and conditions offered for such an agreement are a matter of complete indifference to Moscow.

In the Lublin Committee Moscow has already created a very well-built instrument for its Polish policy and it has no idea of retracing even a single step and treading the unnecessary round-about path of a democratic fiction. Churchill was thus able to offer the Bolshewiks half of Poland he does not possess and the lives of many millions of German people protected by the German Armed Forces. To please the Bolshewiks he was able to offer the Polish emigres advice described as dishonourable in the Commons - but there was no sense behind all these sacrifices. These sacrifices were made for an illusion, namely the dream of a possibility of re-establishing a European balance of power with the Bolshewiks as Allies.

It may be that one or another Briton heaved a sigh of relief when British soldiers fired

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on communist bands in Greece and attacked them with guns, tanks and aeroplanes, in the hope that the British lion was at last showing its claws again. In reality Churchill probably only realised that the completely unresisting evacuation of one British strong-point after another in face of Bolshevism was, after all, not yet quite acceptable to his people. People who still harboured illusions regarding British resistance to demands for power of communist bands in Greece, are likely to have seen the light when Churchill yesterday brought one sacrifice after the other in the Polish question on the altar of British-Bolshevik friendship. Sacrifices which, it should be noted, were senseless as Moscow is already working at the practical elimination of the theory of a Soviet Poland with which the Bolsheviks can confer without the mediation of interpreter Churchill.

Should these sacrifices have any value at all, then only that of Churchill's renewed and now really credible admission of loyal servility to Moscow. For us and, as I believe, for all peoples of Europe, this Churchill speech contains something else of value. It proves, once again, the correctness of our old assertion; the assertion we have made so often after the discovery of the secret agreement between London and Moscow, namely that Britain has neither the will nor the power to save Europe from Bolshevism. It was a very shabby trick for Churchill to blame the present Polish Cabinet in London for having missed coming to an agreement with Stalin. In reality Churchill brought Bolshevism into Europe as an ally in his blind hate for Germany; concealed over fresh positions to it by means of direct negotiations during the conferences of Teheran and Moscow, and is probably now merely surprised that Bolshevism is not satisfied with the concessions made in these negotiations and continues reaping on its own accord; reaping, in fact, even in territories allegedly under the protection of British and US arms.

That is what happened in Belgium and thus developed the open crisis in Greece. The pact concluded with Stalin by de Gaulle was even welcomed by some British critics. They probably saw no more in this pact than the continuation of the Alliance concluded between France and Russia

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in the time before the last war. Only gradually are the British beginning to realise that a pact with Bolshevism is a very different matter from one with Russia; because its conclusion is inextricably bound up with the knotting of a thousand threads Bolshevism weaves itself between and a country it wishes to prepare for its own purposes. (1 x.V)

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Mr. Eden declared yesterday that it was an old tradition of British policy always to head the coalition opposing the strongest power on the European continent. This makes it clear that Britain has ever enjoyed certain sympathies with the small European nations; those nations that fought tooth and nail against the protection of any Continental system that demanded some of their freedom of action. For centuries Britain has been absolutely certain of the sympathies of these small nations of Europe. Today Britain has thrown away these sympathies. True, during the period of occupation of vast European territories by German troops, it has known how to rally the band of eternal European malcontents and it has known how to increase the number of these malcontents by a purposeful propaganda. But today, after the great British illusion, from which the European underground movement suffered, has been replaced by an equally great British sobering up.

During the first years of this war, and even during the years preceding it, Britain offered itself as protector to the nations of Europe boasting of support by its US and, later also, by its Bolshevik ally. Today we see before us a Britain additionally weakened by these very two formerly so highly-praised allies. Not in vain did Churchill deplore the absence of an unambiguous US attitude to certain European problems. In reality the USA's only interest in our old Continent is the elimination of a competitor and the opening up of a new market. But all this has probably become clear only now to certain Europeans who listened with emotion to the singing of hymns on the occasion of the Atlantic Charter.

It must be admitted roundly that it affords us a certain feeling of satisfaction to find certain political assertions, formerly doubted by the outer world, proved true, such as our findings on the nature

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of Bolshevism and the motive power of British and American conduct of the war. This satisfaction would, in fact, be mingled with a feeling of bitterness if it were merely regarded as a pervert command of dogmatism planted on wreckage, albeit convincing wreckage. But this is not so! the correctness of our theories, now proved clearly before the whole of Europe, regarding the fundamental truths of European community life have emerged at a time when the protagonist of these realisations - the German people - experiences a rebirth of its strength under the most heavy burdens; a rebirth that has upset all the enemy's calculations. At the very moment when in the ups and downs of a hard war great territories of Europe have been lost, the one fact emerges more clearly than ever before that the banner of Europe stands in the camp of fighting Germany.

When four years ago the last British troops were chased from European soil, the British Illusion - from which many nations of our Continent suffered - sustained a heavy blow in the realisation of Britain's weakness. Now that British soldiers have once more appeared in Europe flanked by Americans and Bolsheviks, this British Illusion receives its second blow in the realisation of the shabby treachery practised on Europe by Churchill's Britain. Over all illusions dawns the realisation that the nations of Europe are truly linked in an indissoluble community of fate and that they must, can and will help themselves.

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Talk by Hans Fritzsche

European Nations' Co[illegible]: War Conference: National Socialist

Listeners, { Yesterday saw the long awaited Soviet winter offensive start in the East }

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The High Command Communique reports it started from the Baranov bridgehead after unusually heavy artillery preparation. It goes on to speak of increased fighting activity in the East Prussian frontier area and continuous heavy fighting in Hungary. But one cannot express an opinion when a few hours after the attack started. At a time when military weapons have again to decide, the political as well as the military commentator should remain silent. The one fact that may be established even now is that German soldiers in the West no less than in the East are ready for the struggle and that these German soldiers are backed by the German nation in the greatest determination determined to the utmost.

During the past year this determination to the utmost has brought about what the enemy created terms " the German miracle ". It is our firm belief that our great defensive successes of the past year was by no means the last German miracle. We have realised that all our past gains in attack and defence were due exclusively due to the singleness of mind with which our people and its leadership have held fast to the underlying directives and fundamental principles of its present struggle for existence, once it had recognised them as right. We began to put our ideas on the inner structure of a modern civilised people into effect in 1933. Under the stresses of this war it appeared that we had but to intensify those ideas, and to remain loyal to them to cope with the inceasing burdens of a time of suffering. Whereas, in this war, all our enemies without exception the Bolsheviks, the democratic Republics and the democratic Monarchies have found themselves forced

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forced to adopt methods they had formerly not merely declined but rejected combatted with the utmost energy, National Socialist Germany ~~during the same time~~ saw no ~~necessity of~~ need to changing its principles. On the contrary, ~~at least~~ it found it necessary to apply National Socialist principles with even greater emphasis. It may be objected that this represents only a moral success, ~~only, whose~~ the material results which cannot yet be estimated. But the its political effects of ~~this moral success~~ are clear even in our day to the observer who understands how to judge the inner development of a people by its symptoms. They become increasingly clear with the emergence of the fact that the furnace of war has not merely tested National Socialist ideas of the inner ~~structure~~ structure of a new Germany but has has confirmed the ideas we have always maintained on the fundamental principles governing the co-existence of European nations.

[The provisional ending of the struggle in Greece with a patched-up armistice, ~~the~~ misery in enemy-occupied Italy, famine in France and ferment in Belgium were at first described by enemy propaganda as the inevitable birth pains of those countries' new freedom. Even the enemy camp today refrains from such a superficial evaluation of the disasters in enemy-occupied Europe. It has been realised that all these conditions of distress do not represent ~~symptoms of a gradual turn~~ indicate a trend towards a new and better order, but feverish symptoms of a decline into chaos and Bolshevism. Even though the individual sources of crises have so far been cleared up ~~to a certain extent~~ in part at least, this has not been done by an authority ~~force~~ of law and order exercised with military power by the Western Democracies, but ~~on the basis of~~ with more and more promises to Eastern Bolshevism which then voluntarily ~~and temporarily~~ recalled its outposts for the time being.

[The turmoil of these events taking shape everywhere in the West and South, from the Atlantic to the Aegean Sea, allowed Germany to emerge clearly as the European authority ~~Power~~ of order under whose protecting hand all these territories had once been able to heal the ~~the~~ wounds ~~the~~ caused by the first acts of war, inasfar as their own allies did not cause them afresh ~~new wounds~~ with their terror bombing. Never ~~before~~ has Germany's idea

~~of Europe~~

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of Europe stood out more clearly ~~than now, when it outlined~~ against the dark background of events due to the Bolsheviks and Democrats.

International discussion on the chaos existing behind the enemy fronts in Europe never fails to voice the explicit or implicit question as to how it is possible that Britain can and, in fact, demands such a development - a Britain who, though she possessed an often cynically admitted interest often in history in preventing European unity and was wont to go to war against the strongest European power, ~~but which,~~ on the other hand, possessed a vital interest not to allow the impotence of European nations to degenerate into chaos on the Continent of Europe.

Throughout international discussion of Britain's shabby betrayal of Poland, her inexplicable abandonment of ~~ex~~-King Peter to his Bolshevik counterpart, Tito, and the many similar cases, we find the same explicit or implicit - but never answered question: what sort of British policy the British Government is trying to pursue? In a world of simple logic it is not easy to understand why Britain, who unleashed a war because of Dannig, now fights on with extremely great sacrifices towards the goal of Bolshevisation taking place before her eyes, in her own sphere of influence and with another speed. It might be imagined that Britons appreciate this paradox ~~is realised by many a Briton~~. Actually some voices are, ~~in fact,~~ raised occasionally, expressing anxiety at the direction of Britain's path,

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But such voices are few and far between and fail to evoke the slightest echo in the British Press. If Britain lost immensely during the first years of war in power and influence by the enemies she had ranged against it, namely Germany and Japan; and if it later on suffered further heavy losses through her own Allies, America in the first place, and primarily through the USA, today it appears that she is discarding this impression that Britain is today throwing away the last remnants of her influence and no less of the national strength in favour of another Ally, namely Bolshevism. Whenever it appeared that Britain was about to resist some Bolshevik demand it was soon proved that this was no more than shadow boxing with the aim of disguising the intrinsically anti-British Government policy from its own people.

From the point of view of British interests a common sense observer can but shake his head at what is described as British policy in our days. But, examining events from ever new angles and points of view, one will sooner or later arrive at one aspect from which this British policy may eventually reach a conclusion revealing

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will have a meaning and, in fact, display exemplary logic. From [illegible] that is, Britain's crazy European policy does not appear so crazy either also from the Jewish point of view. From the Jewish aspect the apparently meaningless British attitude is seen to be full of sense. The abandonment of the erstwhile championed Polish emigres in favour of the Lublin Committee, pressure on ex-King Peter, the attempt to lend legality to Tito, Moscow's envoy and other similar cases, including the granting of freedom of propaganda for Bolsheviks in all countries occupied by Britain, all these appear meaningless as a stage in British policy but may very well have a meaning as a stage in the progress of Jewry, which once again before its end, sees before it a last chance to set up world domination.

If Jewry provided a link between such divergent elements as Plutocracy and Bolshevism and if Jewry was at first able to work successfully in Democratic countries in preparing this war against Germany, it has by now placed itself unreservedly on the side of Bolshevism which, with its entirely [illegible] mistaken slogan of racial freedom against racial hatred, has created the very conditions the Jewish race requires in its struggle for domination over other races, because Jews allow only themselves and never anyone else, to call them Jews.

During these very days the "Israelitisches Wochenblatt" of Switzerland published a survey of Jews in leading positions in Britain. The paper naturally omitted the name of the Jewish swindler Lord Melchett. But even so this list does not mention the names of all men representing decisive Jewish influence. It is significant, however, revealing that international Jewry is prepared to remove British representative inconvenient to its cause by murder, if necessary, and, on the other hand, to praise the spokesmen of British grand policy who tow the line. Not the least result of German resistance on the fronts, so unexpected to the enemy, is the fruition of a development which began in the pre-war years, the process of subordinating British policy under far reaching Jewish points of view. It began long before this war when Jewish emigrants from Germany started their war mongering against us from British and American soil. It continued when these emigrants came to terms with a Churchill and a Roosevelt

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in their hatred of Germany and when the Jewish link brought about coalition with Bolshevism. The process is completed by Britain abandoning, first, her positions in Europe and, finally, herself to Bolshevism under the same influence. The Bolshevism against which National Socialist Germany alone is able to defend the peoples of Europe and their civilisation. And yet, here too, we find that a National Socialist thesis has proved right. This whole attempt aiming at the extermination of Jewish world domination, now increasingly recognisable, has come to a head at the very moment when the peoples' understanding of their racial origins has been awakened to promise success to the undertaking.

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